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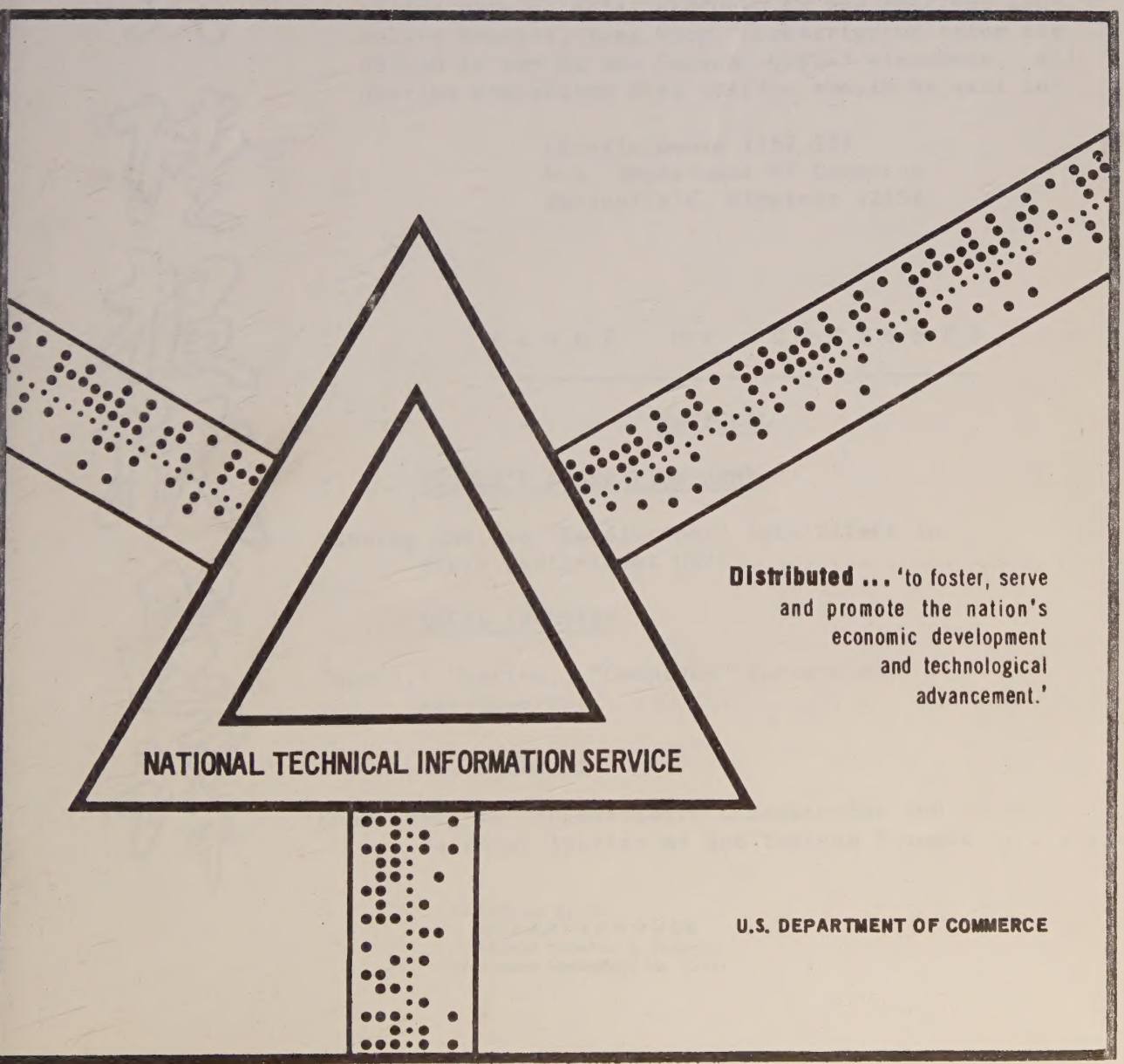
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****
* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Putting the Two "Resolutions" into Effect in Every Basic-Level Unit

- how we help backward companies catch up with and surpass the advanced ones

by

Party Committee of a Certain Unit under the PLA Wuhan Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1970)

Tightly Grasping Positive Factors, Overcoming Negative Ones

We have learned from practice that the negative factor of a backward company is not insurmountable, but that on the contrary, a backward company may have positive factors, which will generate a tremendous motive force once they are brought into play. For this reason, in helping a backward company catch up with and surpass the advanced company, we must be good at discovering and bringing into play the positive factors of the backward company and use the positive factors to overcome the negative ones.

We come to understand this question after taking a tortuous path.

The 4th company was a backward unit which had not gained the four-good title for seven years running. Our Party committee decided to grind this rusty "knife blade" by itself. However, the Party committee member who stayed with this company did not regard the 4th company from the viewpoint of dividing one into two. He held that a backward company had many

problems and it would be better to deal with this company by tackling its various problems separately. Therefore, he did not devote most of his energies to grasping the positive factors of the 4th company.

On one occasion, we assigned the 4th company some engineering work which would take five days to complete. It accomplished this work in three days. But some problems existed in its style of work while it was accomplishing this work. This Party committee member criticized those responsible by name in the army unit. Thus, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the 4th company in catching up with and surpassing the advanced was dampened. Some cadres and fighters said: "The Party committee member has formed an opinion against our company. Our company is like an egg in a refrigerator. It won't be hatched!"

This idea attracted the close attention of the Party committee. We called a meeting of the Party committee to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Bring all positive factors into play, unite with everyone that can be united with, and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones so as to serve the great cause of building a socialist society," and to discuss the question, "How should we help a backward company?" We realized that we must adopt the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" in making a concrete analysis of a backward company. In helping a backward company catch up with and surpass an advanced one, we can effectively turn the negative factors into positive factors so long as we take the positive factors of a backward company into full consideration.

After that, we paid attention to discovering the positive factors of this company and bringing them into play.

At one time, a latest directive of Chairman Mao's was transmitted to us through radio broadcast. The Party branch of the 4th company went immediately into action and sent a propaganda team that night to propagate this latest directive in the countryside. It also was the first coming to the Party committee of the army unit to express its resolution in asking for a fighting task. The Party committee at once commended this Party branch throughout the army unit.

After that, we also held an on-the-spot meeting in the 4th company to popularize its advanced deeds of vigorously conducting technical innovation in the course of doing engineering work. This meant a great spurring to the cadres and fighters of the 4th company and strengthened their determination and confidence in catching up with and surpassing the advanced companies.

The road we took was tortuous. The 4th company and the 5th company were once carrying out a task of building construction together. The 5th company had been rated a four-good company for many years. In preparing building materials, the 4th company surpassed the 5th company, and its fighters showed complacency. Some of them said: "A four-good company is not very capable. They do not work so well as we do!" Some

office cadres who were staying in the 4th company heard this and made a complaint to our Party committee: "A backward company like the 4th company only deserves criticism and should not be commended. It becomes self-conceited once it is commended. This should not be allowed!"

Comrade Lu Tung-sheng (吕东升), a member of the Party committee and director of the political department, saw this situation. He organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching of "dividing one into two" and analyze conscientiously the problem of the 4th company. They realized that the 4th company felt "resentful" against the 5th company not only because the Party committee had commended the 5th company too much, but also because the pernicious influence of the bourgeois line of army building had not been thoroughlyeliminated in the 4th company. "Resentment," of course, is not a good thing, but it also implies that the 4th company has the positive factor of not being reconciled to lagging behind. In helping the 4th company, we should make full use of its positive factor of not being reconciled to lagging behind to overcome its negative factor of "resentment."

With thinking unified, Comrade Lu Tung-sheng first confirmed that the 4th company was strongly unwilling to lag behind but wanted to aim high. Next, he pointed out that the fundamental principle of giving prominence to politics should be upheld in aiming high. This heightened the consciousness of the cadres and the fighters in carrying out Chairman Mao's line of army building. Comrades of the 4th company went on their own initiative to form "one red pair" with comrades of the 5th company. Illuminated by the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission, these two companies helped each other, learned from each other and pushed each other forward. At the year end, they both ranked among the four-good companies.

Examining the Essence of a Thing Through Its Appearance, Grasping the Fundamentals When Helping the Backward

The 8th company won the glorious title of "heroic company, second grade" during the war of liberation. But, during the movement of creating four-good companies, this company once fell behind the speedily developing new situation and dropped from the list of four-good companies. To help the 8th company catch up with the advanced, Comrade Lu Ch'uan-wang (吕全旺), former secretary of the Party committee and a political commissar, led a working group to the 8th company and stayed there.

After coming to the 8th company, they conducted some investigations arduously and elaborately. They discovered that a series of problems really existed in the 8th company. For example: Its leading group was not united, its style of work was not practical, its method of supervising and educating the cadres was crude, etc. The working group made some readjustments in line with the problems of the 8th company. But the outlook of this company did not change much.

Where lay the crux, after all? Bearing this question in mind, the working group studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." They also studied the instruction, "With political work carried out properly, it is possible to bring man's enthusiasm and creativeness into play and to do all kinds of work well. Proceeding from this point, we can solve all problems," as pointed out in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission. They then proceeded to conscientiously analyze the problem of the 8th company, going from its appearance to its essence. They realized that the most fundamental problem of the 8th company was that it did not give prominence to proletarian politics but tackled a problem only when it arose, and consequently, another question arose when one had been solved, and the problems of this company remained unresolved. They also understood deeply that: the company may have one thousand and one tasks, but it must not go away from class struggle and struggle between the two lines; otherwise, it will go astray.

After that, the working group vigorously imprinted the two "Resolutions" on the minds of the members of the Party branch of this company, brought the Party branch into full play as a fighting citadel, used the requirement of being good in political work to lead the other three requirements, thereby making this company advance along Chairman Mao's line of army building.

This company was assigned very heavy tasks during the busy farming season of summer last year. At that time, some members of the Party branch were afraid that they might not be able to accomplish their tasks. They could not concentrate themselves in political study, saying: "When the farming season comes, the most important thing is to grasp production."

The secretary of the Party committee and the working group that were working in this company immediately grasped this deviation and help the Party branch call a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of members of the Party branch with some fighters participating in it. They conscientiously studied Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "Confronted with a thousand and one tasks, [a revolutionary committee] must grasp the fundamental: it must put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought above all work and place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything," given in his political report to the "9th Congress," and the two "Resolutions." They also reviewed the company's glorious history and its experience in creating a four-good company. After extensively putting on the table the power of proletarian politics and talking about their suffering resulting from their neglecting political work and one-sidedly grasping their assignments, they understood more deeply the meaning of giving prominence to proletarian politics and heightened their consciousness in giving prominence to political work.

Despite the heavy productive tasks, the Party branch put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of production and brought the power of political and ideological work into full play. This greatly increased the enthusiasm

of the cadres and fighters of the whole company in production and enabled them to accomplish their productive tasks with remarkable results. Because it tightly grasped the major link of political work, the Party branch did its various tasks with much better results. In the initial rating of four-good companies this year, it again ranked among the four-good companies.

Not Only Ranking among Four-Good Companies, But Also Making the Two "Resolutions" Take Root

The 6th company had not been rated a four-good company for six successive years after the initiation of the movement of creating four-good companies. In 1967, we again made up our minds to help it fight a battle of emancipation. We led a working group to work in the 6th company. We fully developed the power of political and ideological work and helped the Party branch of the 6th company apply the two "Resolutions" in building the company. This company was rated a four-good company. However, when helping the 6th company fight the battle of emancipation, the Party committee only aimed at making it rank among the four-good companies and did not pay attention to making Chairman Mao's line of army building take root deeply in the company. This company later fell behind the ranks of four-good companies.

"Taught by mistakes and setbacks, we have become wiser." Bearing in mind the lesson that the 6th company fell behind again, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao taught us: "An old process ends and a new one begins. The new process contains new contradictions and begins its own history of development of contradictions." We realized that: The contradiction of a company exists objectively. The deep-going development of the revolutionary situation continuously adds new content to the building of a company. A company is not infinitely advanced or backward without change, and it turns in every other direction under a given condition. This condition is whether the company gives prominence to proletarian politics. Once it gives prominence to politics, a backward company will become advanced, and an advanced company will become even more advanced; once it neglects giving prominence to proletarian politics, a company will retrograde. Therefore, in helping a backward company to catch up with and surpass an advanced company, we must not be contented with being listed among the four-good companies, but should make great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building take root in the company. To attain this aim, we must establish the idea of making revolution continuously and in a thoroughgoing way.

With thinking enhanced, we, while helping the backward companies to catch up with and surpass the advanced companies, repeatedly grasped the problems met by these backward companies in carrying out the Kut'ien Conference Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission and in creating a four-good company, and continuously helped them resolve their contradictions and urged them to go forward.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

"Small," "Native," "Complete" Industries Are Powerful

- An investigation report on the development of small-scale local industries in Chinch'eng hsien, Shansi Province

by

The Joint Investigation Team of Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Revolutionary Committee of Southeastern Shansi, Chinch'eng Hsien Revolutionary Committee and NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1970)

Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic thought of "Preparing for war, preparing for famine and doing everything for the people" and his guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" the revolutionary committee of Chinch'eng hsien, Shansi Province, and the broad masses of revolutionaries firmly grasped the guideline of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, penetratingly and persistently developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and confirmed the orientation of industry serving agriculture. This greatly promoted the rapid development of the small-scale local industries throughout the hsien.

At present a "small but complete" local industrial system is beginning to take shape on a preliminary basis in Chinch'eng hsien. On the hsien, commune and production brigade level in this hsien there are now a total of more than 1,570 small-scale industrial units, an increase by one-third as compared with the year of 1965; while the total industrial output value is now nearly double that of 1965, being 42.7 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value.

Preliminary Formation of a Small But Complete Local Industrial System

The characteristics of the local industries in Chinch'eng hsien are: "Small," "native," "complete," "operation on three levels" and "one straight line."

"Small" signifies the operation of numerous small-scale enterprises. Industrial units operated by the hsien, commune and production brigade include: 30 small iron refineries, 152 small coal pits, 14 small electric power generating stations, 459 small brick kilns and cement works, 50 small chemical fertilizer plants, 465 small machine works (including factories for the manufacture and repair of metal and wooden agricultural implements), and 55 small mines.

"Native" signifies the use of native methods as well as a combination of native and foreign methods. But new products are being turned out.

"Complete" signifies the production of both light industrial and heavy industrial products. Now there are 31 different trades including: Mining of coal, mining of ores, iron refining, steel refining, manufacture of construction materials, generation of electric power, chemical industry, machinery, knitting, printing, paper making, leather manufacture, porcelain manufacture, metal articles manufacture, tire retreading, etc., which are capable of turning out nearly a thousand different light industrial and heavy industrial products to serve agriculture, large-scale industries and the market.

"Operation on three levels" signifies the operation of industries by all three levels of the hsien, commune and production brigade. Every commune has its own industries. Two-thirds of the communes have small-scale factories and mines for coal mining, chemical fertilizer manufacture, iron smelting, casting, etc. Ninety percent of the production brigades have centers for the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements and many have small factories. In this manner a three-level agricultural implements manufacture and repair network has been basically set up from the production brigade to the hsien. It is now possible to effect minor repairs of agricultural implements within the production brigade, intermediate repairs within the commune and major repairs within the hsien.

"One straight line" signifies the fact that the production of principal products in the principal industries can be carried out on a straight line; in other words, they are produced from local raw materials, manufactured locally and supplied to meet local needs. This manner of production minimizes the manpower employed, minimizes transportation, increases production and lowers the cost.

The development of small-scale local industries in Chinch'eng hsien helped provide large quantities of agricultural machinery, machinery for the processing of agricultural subsidiary products, metal and wooden agricultural implements, chemical fertilizer as well as helped repair much agricultural implements. All these plus the support from the state greatly helped to elevate the mechanization of agriculture in the hsien.

Now the hsien has 61 tractors and the area of mechanized farming her reached 250,000 mow. There are 140 high-tension electrical irrigation and drainage station, 494 power wells, and more than 390 kilometers of high-tension wires for agricultural use. Twenty-two communes and 313 production brigades now have electricity and more than 2,400 production brigades have a broadcast network. Most of the communes and production brigades have achieved total or semi-mechanization in rice hulling, flour grinding, threshing, oil pressing, weeding, and cotton ginning.

Small-scale local industries also play a definite role in supporting state construction and supplying the people with daily necessities. During the past year the local industrial system of Chinch'eng hsien turned

out more than 400,000 tons of coal, 9,000 tons of pig iron and 31,200 pieces of machinery and agricultural sprayers. Now the hsien can produce several hundred kinds of daily necessity items to supplement certain commodities which are of short supply.

"Agriculture Furnishes the Topic and Industry Does the Composition"

Chinch'eng hsien persevered in the correct orientation of industry serving agriculture under Chairman Mao's great guideline of "With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor of the national economy." The industry produced what agriculture needed; so they called this: "Agriculture furnishes the topic and industry does the composition."

The Ch'engkuan Threshing Machine Works is a good example in this respect. This factory organized a worker-cadre-technician "three-in-one" investigation team to go to the countryside to solicit views from commune members. The commune members expressed the hope that they produce threshing machines to do away with strenuous manual labor. Upon returning to the factory they sent people to other places to study problems in this connection. Finally after many trials they successfully turned out a threshing machine for the countryside capable of threshing over 1,000 chin of wheat per hour.

When autumn harvest time came they again went to the countryside to solicit the commune members' views. The commune members said: "Your threshing machine is all right for threshing wheat; but it crushes our rice and beans and even grinds our corn into powder." Upon hearing this the workers immediately began their research to improve the machine. Very soon they produced a multi-purpose threshing machine for processing wheat, corn, beans as well as rice. It was greatly welcomed by the commune members.

When they were again preparing to trial-manufacture a selecting machine, the poor and lower-middle peasants said to them: "Your machines are fine, but one type of machine can perform only one type of work. It will indeed be fine if you can produce machines which can perform several different types of work!" So the workers imposed the high standard of "totally" and "thoroughly" upon themselves and put their heads together. Eventually they successfully trial-manufactured a machine which could be used for threshing, selecting as well as cutting grass. It became one of the products for supporting agriculture to be popularized throughout the country. The workers said happily: "It is a glory for us working class that we were able to make contribution to agricultural production."

Beginning from 1966 this factory also produced over 1,800 cotton bowing machines, cotton ginning machines, small steel millstones, fodder grinders, etc.; repaired and assembled over 200 diesel engines, locomobiles and gas engines; manufactured over 40,000 pieces of farm implement parts and over 8,800 pieces of small farm tools; helped five production brigades to set up agricultural implements factories and trained a group of agricultural mechanics for the commune and production brigades. The poor and lower-middle

peasants said: "The threshing machines are good and they help train mechanics also. It helps agriculture in every aspect and is instrumental in supporting agriculture!"

Some of the local factories in Chinch'eng hsien were influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution and were willing to manufacture industrial products but refused to manufacture products for supporting agriculture. They thought "it does not pay to deal with products for supporting agriculture, because all we do is to repair something here and mending something there; and there is no profit." Some of the farm implements factories were modified to produce other products and ceased to serve agriculture.

After its establishment the Chinch'eng Hsien Revolutionary Committee organized the workers, cadres and technicians to study Chairman Mao's great guideline "With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor of the national economy" and Chairman Mao's teaching "Resolutely shift the work of industrial departments to the orbit of making agriculture as the foundation." They energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents' counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as "profit in command" and "material incentive," etc., and put those units which had changed orientation or had been modified to manufacture other products back to the orbit of serving agriculture and scored achievements in supporting agriculture.

Employment of Native Methods and Self-Reliance

Revolutionary committees at various levels in Chinch'eng hsien led the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel to repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of enterprise operation such as "servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," persevered in the employment of native methods, and the simultaneous use of native and foreign methods so as to speed up the building up of small-scale industries and enterprises. Some of the communes and production brigades set up a group of small furnaces by self-reliance and produced 1,350 tons of pig iron a month. These small furnaces had a small capacity, took a short time to build and were cheap to build but produced great results.

During the course of establishment of small-scale factories the universal problem was the lack of equipment, capital, factory buildings and skill. But the workers, cadres and technical personnel studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Where should we set our guideline? We should set it on the fundamental point of our own strength. This is called self-reliance." They advocated the slogans of "We shall not become beggars, we shall work our way out" and overcame difficulties by themselves. Many factories used the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to turn out much new equipment and new products serving agriculture from poor factory buildings with native equipment.

The Chinch'eng Metal Works was one of such advanced units. This factory began with three red furnaces. At the very beginning they did not have any buildings, so the workers used broken pieces of mats to make a shed. They did not have any equipment, but with red furnaces, hammers, vises and their own hands they finally built a metal works with eight pieces of equipment and capable of producing locks and hard One year when the wheat, cotton and fruit trees in Chinch'eng hsien suffered heavily from insect pest, workers of this metal works stepped up the repair of sprayers and successfully trial-manufactured sprayers to support the peasants' campaign to exterminate the insects.

However, as manufacture was done by hand, resulting in low efficiency and high cost, some of the workers thought of giving the task up. Faced with this situation, were they to advance in spite of the difficulties or were they to retreat? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance," the broad masses of revolutionary workers resolutely made their own equipment to arm themselves. They engaged in technical innovation, designed and manufactured several dozen pieces of equipment and mechanized the manufacture of sprayers. At present this factory has 116 machines, of which 106 were made by themselves. In this way they greatly elevated the production efficiency and lowered the cost of every sprayer by 36 percent. Last year this factory turn out more than 46,000 sprayers to support agriculture. The workers said with a deep understanding: We are not afraid of poor conditions, as long as we have a strong fighting spirit. As long as we grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought we shall be able to create conditions, overcome difficulties and win victories.

Large Factories Helping Small Factories, Old Factories Helping New Factories

Chinch'eng hsien also used the method of large factories helping small factories and old factories helping new factories to d evelop local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The masses called this "hens laying eggs" and "snowballing."

Chinch'eng Egg Product Factory was an old factory of a strong seasonal nature. Thus they made use of the slack season and the capital and equipment of the factory to operate a printing workshop. After the workshop had grown in productivity they turned it into a printing plant. Later they set up a workshop for the trial-manufacture of cement. After it had attained certain development they turned it into a small-scale cement factory. Later they went into the making of fruit drops and canning. Recently it has successfully trial-manufactured soda ash and is planning to build a soda ash factory. The Chinch'eng Egg Product Factory helped to establish a printing plant, but this printing plant helped to establish a paper mill. The cement factory established by the egg product factory also helped to establish an aluminum oxide plant. A further example is the clothing factory which helped to establish a plastics factory. All these new factories were established rapidly with a few cadres and a few pieces of equipment from old factories. They managed to turn out products as they continued to equip themselves.

* * *

MODEL PLA MAN

Kuan Cheng-fu, Enthusiastic Disseminator and Faithful Applier of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

kuan cheng-fu, section chief of a depot under the logistics department of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, dedicated his life to protracted revolutionary struggles and faithfully lived up to vice-chairman lin piao's great call "we must make life-long efforts to disseminate and implement mao tsetung thought."

a recent article by the commentator of the "liberation army daily" described kuan cheng-fu as one "worthy of the name of a disseminator of mao tsetung thought", and called on all communist party members and revolutionary comrades to learn from him.

from the time he joined the revolution, kuan cheng-fu was consistently loyal to chairman mao and assiduous in studying mao tsetung thought. vice-chairman lin issued the great call "we must really master mao tsetung thought" in 1960. kuan cheng-fu studied chairman mao's works with added zeal, and disseminated mao tsetung thought among the masses more consciously.

he became an extra-curricular tutor for a nearby primary school in 1964. he helped the revolutionary teachers and pupils bring about a high tide in the study of chairman mao's works. he helped the teachers make the study of chairman mao's works the main subject and himself gave lectures for both teachers and pupils.

some persons who pushed the revisionist line in education came out at that time with objections, alleging that the study of chairman mao's works in class was "not in accordance with teaching principles". kuan cheng-fu said to the teachers: "don't pay any attention to them. our supreme principle is to bring up the younger generation with mao tsetung thought exclamation we must not yield an inch in the fight to wrest the positions in education for mao tsetung thought exclamation" the revolutionary teachers and pupils repulsed the attack of the revisionist line in education.

kuan cheng-fu was appointed political instructor during the great socialist education movement of the work team at the hsiaoanshe production brigade on the outskirts of shihchiachuang, hopei province. he enthusiastically disseminated mao tsetung thought among the poor and lower-middle peasants and armed them with chairman mao's concepts on class struggle. with heightened consciousness of class struggle, the commune members soon ferreted out a class enemy who had usurped leadership in the brigade. this enabled a formerly backward unit in both revolution and production to become an advanced collective of the shihchiachuang area in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

he went to support the left in two factories during the great proletarian cultural revolution. and when the struggle-criticism-transformation movement was going ahead full steam, he was on a p.l.a. propaganda team in the financial and trade departments of shihchiachuang. wherever he went, kuan cheng-fu set an example for others to follow in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

he joined the shop assistants at the cloth section of the city's department store in serving the customers attentively one day. a customer was carefully choosing among the light-colour cotton prints and she asked an assistant to show her a bolt of cotton print which was at the bottom of a pile. the assistant was a bit impatient, but kuan cheng-fu hauled out the bolt with some effort. finally the customer made up her mind and bought the cloth.

kuan cheng-fu said to the shop assistant: "chairman mao teaches us to 'serve the people whole-heartedly'. so we should act in this way exclamation" this incident was a profound education to all the shop assistants. soon afterwards the department store opened a night service counter to cater to workers in the neighbourhood and other people.

a strong earthquake hit the central-southern part of hopei in the spring of 1966. at that time kuan cheng-fu was working in the countryside outside shihchiachuang. he brought news of chairman mao's attention to the earthquake victims, and organized them in fighting against the disaster.

one night the north wind was howling and whipping up the snow on the ground. in the teeth of the biting cold, kuan cheng-fu led a militia patrol in going from house to house to make sure that all the people had moved to their emergency shelters. when he found that an old poor peasant woman's shelter did not give enough protection against the strong wind, he took his woollen blanket to her. an old poor peasant had only thin quilts so kuan cheng-fu took off his cotton padded overcoat to cover the peasant's feet.

he made the rounds of the village all through that night. the following afternoon, after working for more than 30 hours on end, he returned to his own shelter, just a bit of old matting held up with a stick. living in this damp shelter, he said: "this is much better than when i had to sleep with the pigs in the old society. so long as all the poor and lower-middle peasants are safe in emergency shelters, my mind is at ease."

kuan cheng-fu suffered from serious hypertension, stomach trouble and neurasthenia. he had a poor appetite and slept badly. he began to lost weight noticeably. the party committee and leading members of his unit took him to hospital. kuan cheng-fu repeatedly asked to be discharged from the hospital. so the doctor ordered him to rest at home for one month.

when he returned to the unit, kuan cheng-fu immediately plunged into the intense work of supporting agriculture and overcoming a drought. he worked from early morning till late at night just as before. his wife urged him to rest. he replied: "in making revolution we must seize every day and every hour."

during this month when he was supposed to rest, he handled 51 carriages of goods and often carried large packages of freight with fighters and workers. he made three reports to help other comrades study chairman mao's works and had more than 50 heart-to-heart talks with fighters and workers. the four sundays in the month he did not rest at home but went to factories, primary schools or production teams to disseminate chairman mao's latest instructions. he said: "disseminating mao tsetung thought is ten thousand times more precious than my life."

the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party opened in april of last year. on april 19, he went to explain to the revolutionary masses the press communique of the ninth party congress and made a report on "serve the people". his stomach and high blood pressure were troubling him and sweat poured down his forehead. comrades urged him to stop. but he went on to finish his report.

kuan cheng-fu kept working the whole day on april 20. that evening he went to a store to help the masses study "serve the people". he said with enthusiasm: "countless revolutionary martyrs heroically sacrificed their lives for the revolution, for the people and for the high ideal of communism. when we study 'serve the people', we must arm ourselves with their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit to stand at our posts ready to defend chairman mao, chairman mao's revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the sacred territory of our great motherland at the cost of our blood and lives exclamation" he went on in a louder voice: "'to die for the people is weightier than mount tai'. if revolutionary fighters want their deaths to be weightier than mount tai, they must first make their lives weightier than mount tai. every additional minute of life is worth-while if it is dedicated to the public interest; a life however long is worthless if it serves private interest. how shall we make our lives weightier than mount tai? we must be loyal to our great leader chairman mao. ..."

his ringing voice suddenly failed exclamation his mouth and face twitched slightly. he was about to fall. summoning his last strength he muttered: "sorry ... comrades. later i'll ... find time ... to continue the talk."

these were the last words disseminator of mao tsetung thought kuan cheng-fu uttered to the people exclamation

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Vigorous Mass Movement in Inner Mongolia to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 29, 1970)

a large-scale mass movement has been going on in inner mongolia's stockbreeding and farming and pastoral areas to carry out our great leader chairman mao's call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." the tachai brigade in shansi province is the standard-bearer for china's agriculture.

many advanced units have emerged from this movement in silinghol league, ulan chap league, ikh chao league and other places in the multi-national inner mongolian autonomous region.

there has been a fierce struggle in inner mongolia between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over the past few years on the question of learning from tachai.

immediately after our great leader chairman mao issued the call in 1964, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the wushenchao commune on the ordos highlands went into action to put it into effect.

through hard struggle, they built many projects in a few years to overcome attacks by sand, drought, water-logging, hail and other natural calamities. the work included more than 25 kilometres of irrigation and drainage ditches, over 450 wells and 25 kilometres of wicker fences. they turned more than 4,000 hectares of shifting sand into grazing grounds by building some 100 "vegetation zones", the largest of which is about 70 hectares in area and the smallest only seven hectares.

at the same time, the commune built more than 220 hectares of farm land, which enabled it to become almost self-sufficient in grain and fodder. more than 200,000 trees were planted on vast tracts of sand dunes to fend off windstorms, fix the sand and produce fodder and timber. all this has ensured the steady development of animal husbandry in the commune for years running.

the outstanding achievements of the wushenchao commune inspired the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and other commune members of various nationalities on the grasslands. they said joyfully: "chairman mao has held up tachai as our example and the wushenchao commune is inner mongolia's first fruit in learning from tachai. we must follow chairman mao's instructions and ensure that tachai's experience blossoms all over our grasslands."

but no sooner had the mass movement started in inner mongolia to learn from tachai and catch up with the wushenchao commune than the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents went to work to sabotage it. they frenziedly pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as the "dying out of class struggle" and "animal husbandry depends on nature". they did their utmost to oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line and seriously handicapped the mass movement.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the grasslands relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents and regained that portion of power which had been usurped by a handful of capitalist-roaders.

this has given fresh impetus to the mass movement in inner mongolia to learn from tachai.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and other commune members set up mao tsetung thought study classes. in them they summed up their experience in learning from tachai. this enabled them to understand even more clearly that it was necessary to revolutionize people's thinking before they could improve the grasslands. they stressed that they must learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai such fundamental questions as how to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, persist in putting politics in command, put ideological revolutionization to the fore, rely on one's own efforts and hard struggle, and cherish a warm love for the state and the collective. only in this way could they learn from tachai effectively.

the stockbreeding paiyinhsile brigade in ulan chab league was constantly threatened by drought. it had only three wells on more than 700 square-kilometres of grazing grounds. in the course of the movement to learn from tachai the party branch of the brigade led the commune members in conscientiously

studying the advanced experience of tachai. following chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", they gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing no fatigue and of continuous fighting, and have added five pump wells and more than 50 stone lined wells in the past few years. they opened nearly 100 hectares of farm land, which provided more fodder and vegetables than the brigade's requirements. the brigade has recorded good results in stockbreeding for four years running, putting an end to its backwardness.

in chenghsiangpai banner, silinghol league, frequent attacks of strong winds and drought had severely eroded the grasslands, and shifting sand had reduced the grazing grounds year by year. in the movement to learn from tachai, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen there decided to improve the grasslands by their own efforts.

the entire banner was mobilized to declare war on the elements. fighting tenaciously for four winter-spring seasons, it built more than 100 kilometres of wicker fences and 170 kilometres of stone embankments, which are more than one metre high and five metres wide, at 23 places where the sandstorms are the heaviest.

these wicker fences and stone embankments have enclosed 690 square kilometres of grassland and protected nearly 30,000 hectares of grazing ground that had deteriorated. after fencing off the sand, they planted trees inside the stone embankments to control the shifting sand. the banner has now over 50 hectares of different kinds of saplings and has planted some 250 hectares to trees to check and fix shifting sand. these tree belts protect the grassland. former poor pasturages have become lush grassland shaded by trees and cattle and sheep graze freely.

the hargin banner of ikh chao league had very poor natural conditions and had drought nine years out of every ten. the herdsmen had always relied on the state for food grain and fodder for livestock. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, they followed chairman mao's teaching "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; not one of them can be dispensed with." they have taken tachai as their example and studied and applied the three constantly read articles in a living way. beginning in 1967, they concentrated on stockbreeding but also grew some crops.

by digging wells and building reservoirs, ponds, dams and fencing in land, they have opened up more than 600 hectares of farmland over the past three years which give stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. at the same time they have made full use of the favourable condition of plentiful fertilizers provided by the big herds to increase the amount of fertilizer applied and begun intensive scientific farming. they have gathered good harvests for three years running. the total output of grain and fodder in 1969 was three and half times that of 1966 and the banner became self-sufficient in grain and vegetables. this has helped the steady progress in stockbreeding. the total number of head of livestock in the banner at present is double that of 1966.

LIVESTOCK

Sinkiang Reports Another Good Livestock Year

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 29, 1970)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region reports 1970 as another good livestock year. herds rose 4.7 percent over 1969 which was an excellent year. the region's poor and lower-middle herdsmen have carried forward the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth party congress.

sinkiang is one of china's major livestock areas. it has provided more than eight million sheep for food, three million draft horses, other draft animals and stud rams to other parts of the country since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966. in addition, it has produced large quantities of hides and wool for the state in support of industry and agriculture and in meeting the needs of the people. the number of china's first fine-wool breed, the sinkiang fine-wool sheep raised for both wool and meat, is now more than three million, the biggest in history. this figure tops the target set by the state.

leading the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in making these achievements, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels always put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in first place and use mao tsetung thought to build the new grassland. an increasing number of mao tsetung thought study classes have been run since the baginning of this year and they have been conducted better than before. even isolated families in the remote mountainous areas run study classes. the whole family sits by an oil-lamp or around the fire in the evening to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

some herdsmen in a few pastoral areas were content with the good results they achieved last year. party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the herdsmen at the beginning of this year to study chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped the herdsmen raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution. the herdsmen of all nationalities made up their minds to breed more and better livestock for the chinese revolution and the world revolution. they pledged to advance on the basis of last year's achievements. many pastoral areas built water conservancy projects on a large scale and planted fodder crops on large tracts of land, turning arid wasteland and bare mountains into lush, well-watered pastures. in the snow of winter and in the heat of summer, the herdsmen grazed and protected their herds. the survival rate of young animals in the region reached more than 95 percent this year.

some parts of the altai administrative region were repeatedly flooded in the second half of last year. some parts of the region were hit by dry spells or snowstorms last winter, creating difficulties for animal husbandry. but the herdsmen of kazakh nationality said: "although we have many difficulties, we will overcome all of them if we arm ourselves with mao tsetung thought and raise livestock for the revolution." the herdsmen conscientiously studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people",

"in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they took the "foolish old man" as their example in overcoming difficulties. they won victory after victory in fighting against the elements.

the winter pastures of the counties of altai, fuyun and fuhai last year were repeatedly engulfed by bigger floods than had been seen in scores of years. great damage was done to the grazing land, the animal sheds and the homes of the herdsmen. the herdsmen showed a dauntless spirit. they cut wood and carried stones from the mountain to repair the animal sheds and homes. as soon as the floods receded, they sowed fodder crops on the meadows which had been washed out by the floods, protecting several hundred thousand head of livestock last winter.

the herdsmen in the mountainous areas of chingho, hoboho and other counties overcame the effects of an unusually fierce windstorm and heavy snows, keeping livestock losses to a minimum. the rate of stockbreeding and the rate of survival of young animals both reached 98 percent in the altai administrative region, greatly increasing the size of the herds.

in response to our great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the communes and production brigades and teams in sinkiang launched a new upsurge in learning from tachai this year. while developing stock-breeding, they are expanding agricultural production by self-reliance. there are now a number of advanced units in learning from tachai. many communes and production brigades and teams have become self-sufficient in food grain.

the herdsmen of various nationalities in tekes county, ili kazakh autonomous chou, have achieved outstanding success in both stockbreeding and farming despite severe dry spells. the county has enough fodder and food grain this year.

the revolutionary enthusiasm of sinkiang's poor and lower-middle herdsmen in grasping revolution and promoting production is rising and they are determined to win still greater victories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Holds Reception on 10th Anniversary of China-Afghanistan Treaty of Freindship and Mutual Non-Aggression

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 27, 1970)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih gave a reception here yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of afghanistan.

present at the reception were abdul qayum, second deputy prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan; sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association; ghulam ali ayin, minister without portfolio; abdul satar siya, minister of justice; mohammed akbar omar, minister of commerce; masud pohaniyar, president of the tribal affairs department; rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; general ghulam farouq, chief of the general staff; and other high government officials.

present also at the reception were former afghan ambassadors to china, members of the afghanistan-china friendship association and prominent figures.

ambassador hsieh pang-chih and minister ghulam ali ayin spoke at the reception which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ambassador hsieh pang-chih first extended warm congratulations to afghan friends on the 52nd anniversary of the independence of afghanistan and expressed warm greetings on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of afghanistan.

the ambassador said: the traditional friendship between the chinese and afghan people and their common sufferings in history have provided the favourable foundation for establishing and developing the relations between the two countries.

he said: "we are fully convinced that the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries conform with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and are beneficial to the common cause of unity of the asian and african people against imperialism."

the ambassador added: we express our admiration of the fact that under the leadership of his majesty king mohammad zahir shah, afghanistan follows the foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment and has always supported the restoration of the legitimate right of the people's republic of china in the united nations and opposed the intrigues of creating "two chinas". we are glad to see that afghanistan has made valuable progress in the cause of defending national independence and building the country.

he said: "the friendly relations between china and afghanistan fully prove that irrespective of different social systems, so long as both sides strictly observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the friendly relations between our two countries can not only be maintained but also be developed."

minister ali ayin said: "this treaty which was signed in kabul on august 26, 1960, is a manifestation of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which have existed between afghanistan and china for many centuries."

he said: "the afghanistan-china treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression is established on the basis of mutual respect, equality, mutual non-interference and peaceful coexistence. this is a foundation for friendly relations among various peace-loving countries."

concluding his speech, ali ayin said: "six years ago, in october, 1964, his majesty the king of afghanistan made an official friendly visit to china as guest of the chinese people and had a friendly meeting with the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung. the important result of this visit is the beginning of the economic cooperation between afghanistan and china, and the precious fruits of this cooperation have now appeared."

after their speeches, ambassador hsieh pang-chih and minister ali ayin proposed toasts to the constant development and consolidation of the friendly relations between afghanistan and china and to the health of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah of afghanistan and the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung.

shown at the reception was the full-length colour documentary "the yangtze bridge at nanking" which was warmly received by the afghan guests.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

New Hungarian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1970)

godor ferenc, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of hungary to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

Hungarian Vice Premier Receives Head of Chinese Government Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Budapest, Aug. 29, 1970)

feher lajos, vice-premier of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, today received lu chih-hsien, head of the chinese government agricultural delegation and chinese ambassador to hungary, and had a friendly talk with him.

gergely istvan, vice-minister of the hungarian agriculture and food industry, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Shou-tao Meet Visiting Sixth Friendship Delegation of Japanese Students

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 29, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, met here yesterday the visiting sixth friendship delegation of japanese students led by kimiko tanaka, leader, and takashi mandai, akira kaneko and shigeru nobui, deputy leaders. they had a cordial and friendly talk with the japanese friends.

leading members of the chinese organizations concerned yuan teh-liang, pai ping, teng hsiu-fang and li chuan-chung were present.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 29, 1970)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah received today chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA NORTH VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition on 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1970)

a photographic exhibition on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam opened ceremoniously here today.

the exhibition was sponsored by the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries in honour of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. it fully reflected the brilliant victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and showed penetratingly the great friendship and fighting solidarity between the chinese and vietnamese people.

attending the opening ceremony were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee,

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, as well as several hundred revolutionary people in peking. together they saw the more than 160 photos on show.

after seeing the exhibition, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng led all present in cheering: "warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam exclamation" "long live the victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the fighting friendship between the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

the photo exhibition was held at the peking exhibition centre. hung in the spacious hall were the national flags of viet nam and china and streamers inscribed with the slogans "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "viet nam is sure to win, u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation"

the photos on exhibit consisted of four parts: victory of the august revolution and the victorious end of the war of resistance against french aggression; complete liberation of the north of viet nam and its socialist construction thereafter; victories in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; and ever-lasting militant friendship and great unity between the people of viet nam and china.

the first photograph the visitors saw at the exhibition was that of the late president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and the close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people.

the photographs on exhibit reflected the great achievements made by the vietnamese people over the past 25 years under the leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, particularly how the armymen and civilians in south viet nam, under the banner of the national front for liberation, were united as one, defied sacrifice, persevered in battle and heroically fought against more than one million u.s. puppet troops and won great victories. the photographs showed how the armymen and civilians in the north of viet nam shot down more than 3,300 piratical u.s. aircraft, killed and captured alive u.s. air pirates by the thousand, smashed the so-called u.s. air superiority and won brilliant victories in their resistance against the u.s. imperialist destructive war.

the photographs showed the determination of the entire vietnamese people to realize the sacred will of president ho chi minh, persevere in and effectively promote the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and defeat the u.s. aggressors thoroughly.

photographs on the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples on april 25, 1970, showed vividly the determination of the people of the three indo-chinese countries to enhance unity, support one another, persevere in protracted people's war, and overcome all difficulties to win complete victory.

the mountains and rivers of china and viet nam are linked together and the two countries are neighbours as close as teeth and lips. the chinese visitors at the exhibition looked with respect at the photos of our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao cordially

meeting comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and of chairman mao warmly shaking hands with premier pham van dong and with president nguyen huu tho. the chinese visitors all expressed the determination that they would, following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, build their great socialist motherland into a stronger country and would firmly support the vietnamese people and the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

present at the opening ceremony were also:

leading members of the chinese organizations concerned yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, shen chien, hsieh huai-teh, ting hsi-lin, chen chieh, wu yin-hsien and chen shu-huai;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china;

koam leang nac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in china;

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking;

and diplomatic envoys and cultural officials of embassies of various countries in china.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Other Vietnamese Comrades Attend Vietnamese National Day Celebration of China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune Upon Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and personnel of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and personnel of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, attended upon invitation the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam at the china-viet nam friendship people's commune here today.

the commune members were gladdened and inspired by the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the excellent situation in revolution in indo-china. with profound revolutionary friendship for the heroic vietnamese people, the commune members warmly welcomed the envoys of their vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the front of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. they regarded the national day of the vietnamese people as their own festival. they felt particularly happy because the tenth anniversary of the renaming of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural co-operative and the china-viet nam friendship people's commune also fell in this year.

festive atmosphere prevailed in the people's commune today. many huge streamers and placards were inscribed with slogans hailing the victories won by the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and expressing the chinese people's militant support to the vietnamese people.

when ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the commune, they were warmly welcomed by ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of the commune as well as commune members.

kuo shou-heng, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, and ambassador ngo thuyen addressed a meeting which was held at the commune to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. both speeches were punctuated by stormy applause and shouting of militant slogans.

comrade kuo shou-heng warmly praised the vietnamese people who, fearing neither sacrifice nor hardship, had brought into play the might of people's war and badly battered u.s. imperialism. "every victory you win in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a tremendous inspiration and support to us," he said.

he expressed the conviction that the heroic vietnamese people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, would surely win final victory and drive u.s. imperialism out of the land of viet nam lock, stock and barrel.

kuo shou-heng said: "we will always follow our great leader chairman mao's great teaching 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area', vigorously grasp revolution and promote production, and produce more grain to support the 'front'. we will never slacken our efforts unless u.s. imperialism is completely driven away from the soil of viet nam, from our sacred territory taiwan, from all the other places it forcibly occupies."

in his speech, ambassador ngo thuyen said: "the militant unity and friendship between viet nam and china have been carefully cultivated by the viet nam workers' party and president ho chi minh and the chinese communist party and chairman mao. just as our respected and beloved president ho chi minh said, 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.'"

the ambassador warmly congratualted the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on its achievements in various fields. he said: "we firmly believe that the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune, who are armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, will make still greater achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production on the basis of the many successes already won."

ambassador ngo thuyen gave an account of the brilliant victories won by the vietnamese people in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he pointed out that these victories were victories for the valiant and indomitable fighting spirit of the armymen and civilians of southern and northern viet nam, bearing witness to the miraculous power of people's war.

the ambassador condemned u.s. imperialism for its trickery in prolonging its war of aggression against viet nam, intensifying its "special war" in laos, extending the war to cambodia, and vainly trying to carry out the nixon doctrine of "using indo-chinese to fight indo-chinese".

"however," he added, "it is already badly battered by the people of the three indo-chinese countries on battlefields in laos, cambodia and south viet nam."

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "in the present excellent situation which prevails in the three indo-chinese people's war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression, the vietnamese people are resolved to strengthen unity with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples and fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy -- the u.s. aggressors -- until complete victory is won."

at the meeting, comrade kuo shou-heng handed ambassador ngo thuyen a letter of greetings from the commune on the tenth anniversary of the renaming of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural co-operative. ambassador ngo thuyen forwarded to comrade kuo shou-heng a letter of greetings from the co-operative on the tenth anniversary of the renaming of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

after the speeches by kuo shou-heng and ambassador ngo thuyen, the vietnamese feature film "a sea of flames" was shown.

before the celebration meeting, the vietnamese comrades and the comrades of the commune had a dinner in a very cordial atmosphere, celebrating this red-letter day of the chinese and vietnamese people. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms repeatedly toasted the ever-lasting friendship between china and viet nam.

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JAPANESE WAR ANNIVERSARY

People's War Can Defeat Any Aggressor

- In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan

- Wen-hui Pao Editorial -

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, September 3, 1970)

It is now the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan.

Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, and after eight years of difficult war of resistance, the Chinese people finally defeated Japanese imperialism and won the great victory of the war of resistance against Japan twenty-five years ago. The victory not only wrote a splendid chapter for China's revolutionary war, but also created a splendid example of defeating an aggressor by means of revolutionary war for the people of other countries.

As soon as the war of resistance against Japan broke out, Chairman Mao published his great written work on people's war and laid down a whole system of strategy and tactics of people's war. In his famous work On Protracted War, Chairman Mao concretely analyzed the relative strength and weakness between the enemy and us, pointing out astutely that the "theory of national extinction" was mistaken and the "theory of quick victory" was unfounded, that the war of resistance against Japan was a protracted war, and that the final victory would belong to China. Facts completely bore out Chairman Mao's scientific prediction and wise conclusion.

The great war of resistance against Japan was a war in which counter-aggression defeated aggression and a weak country beat a strong one. In the early stage of the war, the Japanese invader, capitalizing on his own military superiority, penetrated deep into China and trampled over half of the country. The Kuomintang armies were routed time after time at the outset and abandoned territories with their population. Then they fought the war of resistance passively but opposed the Communists actively. As a result, the heavy burden of the war of resistance fell on the shoulders of the 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army and the people of the liberated areas. Led by the Communist Party, the people's armed forces grew in size and strength, and moreover became stronger and stronger as they fought on and finally formed the main force that defeated the Japanese invader. It was something which Japanese imperialism could not have imagined.

Glory to Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party! Glory to the people of all China!

As Vice Chairman Lin Piao has said, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung's series of doctrines and policies on people's war has creatively enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism. The victory of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan was a victory of people's war, a victory for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan ended in victory, but Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary clique, wanting to gobble up the fruit of victory by themselves, defied world opinion and launched a nation-wide civil war. Guided by Chairman Mao's great and brilliant thinking of people's war, the Chinese people's war of liberation won great victory in only over three years, and thus the People's Republic of China was born. The victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary war greatly changed the balance of power in the world and promoted the revolutionary movement of the people of various countries.

The international situation has changed a great deal in the past 25 years, and it is really more and more favorable to the world's people. What is laughable is that US imperialism, ignorant of the main trends of the world, has repeated the foolish acts which Japanese imperialism had committed in former years. In this way it is inevitable that such a fact will arise: "US imperialism and its followers ceaselessly launch wars of aggression, while the people of all countries ceaselessly beat the aggressor with revolutionary war." The defeat inflicted on US imperialism on the Korean battlefield by the Korean and Chinese people and the heavy blow dealt it by the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian people in Indochina is unprecedented in American history.

While commemorating the 25th anniversary of the anti-Japanese war today, the Chinese people, aware that the danger of a new world war still exists, are sharpening their vigilance and strengthening war preparations to defend their motherland. People are closely watching the expansionist schemes of the two "super powers" and the war threat against China. US forces of aggression are still remaining in Indochina and South Korea and forcibly occupying our sacred territory of Taiwan. On the eve of the "September 3" anniversary, Agnew, No. 2 chief of US imperialism, came to our Taiwan province and other Asian countries to plan an expansion of the war of aggression. It was a provocation against the Chinese people. The Chinese people will surely liberate Taiwan. They resolutely oppose US imperialist expansion of the war of aggression. Japanese militarism, now revived with the help of US imperialism, openly serves as a vanguard of US imperialist aggression against Asia. It aggresses against and infiltrates various Asian countries, and casts covetous eyes on Korea and our Taiwan province. Recently the Chinese people have repeatedly warned the Japanese militarists that if they ignore the opposition of the Japanese people and other Asian peoples and insist on dreaming their old dream and embark on the old road of aggression against other Asian countries, they will surely receive even severer punishment.

The new China is different from the old China. After 25 years China is now a strong socialist country. The 700 million Chinese people, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are invincible. The Chinese people have rich and successful experience in waging revolutionary war. They have the PLA which was personally founded and led by Chairman Mao and is directly commanded by Vice Chairman Lin. Any "super power," imperialist power or powerful invader who starts a war of aggression against our country will flounder and drown in the immense sea of the Chinese people.

The people's war can defeat any aggressor. We acclaim the victory of the war of resistance against Japan and the victory of people's war!

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Studying and Applying Mao Tse-tung's Thought in a Living Way in Mass Struggle

by

Party Committee of a Certain Radar Regiment of the PLA Air Force, an Advanced Group in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1970)

The following report gives examples of how members of the Party committee of a radar unit of the PLA go to the masses for help in remolding their world outlook.--SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Go to the masses and learn from them." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, our regiment Party committee insists on taking root at the basic level throughout the year, taking the company unit as a classroom and the fighters as teachers, and studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and remolds the world outlook in the mass struggle, thereby giving a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the leading group of the Party committee.

Going Among the Masses To Find the Shortcomings in World Outlook

Chao Feng-hsiang (赵风祥), a member of the regiment Party committee and a deputy political commissar, has participated in the revolution for more than 20 years. He never worked for personal fame and gain

but buried himself in his work. In recent years, being old and weak, he once thought of leaving the regiment and slowed down his pace of continuing to make revolution. While working in the regiment headquarters, he vigorously fought this "selfish" idea many times, but his question was not solved very well.

On one occasion, he stayed to work in a company, where he discovered that a veteran fighter Chao Ming-hsing was ill and yet he attached importance to the interests of the revolution and firmly stood at his fighting post and worked conscientiously for the Party without weakening his fighting spirit even slightly, although the leadership had told him many times to take a rest. Chao Ming-hsing's advanced thinking and action caused a vehement struggle in his mind. He thought in himself: Little Chao is more seriously ill than I am; he joined the Army after me. But, he is more vigorous than I am in continuing to make revolution. He has established the idea that "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force" more firmly than I do.

He found from Little Chao the different in the remolding of world outlook. He realized that he failed to follow the speedily developing current situation ideologically.

After returning to the regiment headquarters, Chao Feng-hsiang reported to the Party committee what he had learned, thereby teaching all comrades of the Party committee an impressive lesson. The Party committee organized all to review Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Each of us must have the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and must never for a moment go away from the masses." It made a special decision: All members of the Party committee must go among the masses and, taking the advanced thinking of the masses as a mirror, find the shortcomings in their world outlook, draw rich political nutrition from the masses and vigorously remold themselves. The Party committee also set up a system of standing on duty in shifts, by which a leading comrade would remain in the office to handle routine work while all other comrades were to go to the companies.

Going Among the Masses To Vigorously Overcome Shortcomings in World Outlook

Upon discovering our shortcomings, should we correct them quietly or go among the masses to vigorously overcome them and correct them completely? The regiment Party committee was of the opinion that this reflected whether or not we had the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. We adopted the latter method of work. We used the intense fire of mass struggle to burn the problems in ourselves, so that we could overcome our shortcomings perseveringly and correct them completely.

Not long after he had been transferred to our regiment, Yang Kuo-cheng (杨国政), a member of the Party committee and a deputy regiment commander, led a working group to organize engineering work in a company. He devoted all his energies to this work, being well assured that he could

do his work well. But when he reported on his work to the regiment headquarters, some comrades criticized him for not putting revolution in command of engineering work but adopting a simple military viewpoint. He felt depressed at first when he heard such criticism. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and made a cool-headed analysis of the masses' criticism. He came to realize that: He had worked hard, but he confined his scope to grasping the progress of work and paid no attention to grasping political and ideological work and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arouse the enthusiasm of all in doing the work well. What else was it if this was not a simple military viewpoint?

Since the masses had helped me find my shortcomings, I also must ask them to help me in overcoming my shortcomings. Yang Kuo-cheng returned to the company, examined before all cadres and fighters of the company his shortcomings of "deviation" in his work, and eagerly sought criticism and help from them. At meetings, he courageously disclosed and fought his shortcomings. In doing labor, he had chats with the fighters. He also made use of his rest hour to seek opinions from each of the fighters. He used the fighters' criticism to "warm up" revolutionization of his thinking.

The fighters pointed out straightforwardly: "The root of your shortcomings is 'selfishness.' You only thought of giving other people a good impression by doing your first job well after being transferred to a new unit." They added meaningfully: If you work with selfish ideas in mind, how could you give prominence to proletarian politics and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building?"

The fighters' criticism touched him to his very soul. He overcame his selfish ideas. In the course of the engineering work, he repeatedly organized the cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions and put the great idea, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," in command of the engineering work. This made the cadres and fighters strengthen the revolutionary over-all point of view and greatly accelerated the speed of engineering work.

Our regiment Party committee promptly summed up Yang Kuo-cheng's experience of relying on the masses to fight selfishness and to promote a change in world outlook. In line with the characteristic that the armed forces were stationed in many spots over vast areas and in scattered groups, it also ruled that each time its members went to the company, they must bring with them their problems met in the course of revolutionizing their thinking, disclose them before the fighters, so that each of their visits to the company would result in a change of world outlook.

Going Among the Masses To Examine the Change in World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The truth of any knowledge or theory is determined not by subjective feelings, but by objective results in social practice. Only social practice can be the criterion of truth." From the

masses, we found the shortcomings in our world outlook, and before them we seriously tackled the problems in our world outlook. We again went among the masses to examine the speed of change of our world outlook, so as to consolidate the achievement of our fight against selfishness, to find the new contradictions and to continuously promote remolding of our world outlook.

Wei Szu-ch'eng (魏思成), a member of the Party committee and a deputy regiment commander, formerly adopted a relatively stiff attitude toward the fighters. After coming to the company, he discovered that the basic-level cadres were very patient in doing ideological work and, when the fighters had some defects, they did not simply and stiffly criticized them but gave them help with deep proletarian feeling and eagerness. Accordingly, he examined his problem before the company and realized that his incorrect attitude toward the masses was the cause of his simple and rigid methods of work. After discovering his shortcomings and fighting his "selfishness," he went through a great change in his feeling. He did ideological work candidly in the company. He then thought that his problem had been solved almost completely.

On one occasion, however, the Party committee sent him to a company to solve the problem about its leading group. Coming to this company, he called on the cadres and had chats with them separately. He worked hard every day until it was very late in the night, but he could not solve the problem well. What was the cause? He went to the fighters to seek opinions. The fighters told him frankly: "You have not wholly corrected your attitude toward the masses. We fighters are most familiar with and see most clearly the problem of the company's leading group. You tackle it by yourself. You trust yourself alone and not the masses. Doesn't this show that your attitude toward the masses is problematic?" He learned an impressive lesson from the masses' criticism. He realized that the problem which he thought had been solved had not been really solved once it was examined by the masses.

He again tackled this old problem seriously and got together with the masses to solve the problem of the leading group. Excellent results were scored.

In view of this matter, the regiment Party committee organized all to discuss conscientiously this question: "Why is it that the problems which we think have been solved are found to be unsettled once they are examined by the masses?" They all understood that: Going among the masses to find the shortcomings in our world outlook and to tackle the problems of world outlook is only the beginning of our effort to remold our world outlook. In examining the change in world outlook, we should not take our subjective understanding as the ruler but must take the objective practice as the criterion. Only by going among the masses and continuously examining ourselves shall we be able to continuously remold our world outlook. (Released by NCNA, abridged by our newspaper)

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LITERATURE AND ART

To Advocate Worship of Foreign Things and Return To Old Things Is Treason and Restoration

- In refutation of Chou Yang's reactionary doctrine of "total Westernization" and "total inheritance"

by

Wu Ch'i-ping (武齐兵)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 28, 1970)

The following is a renewed attack on Chou Yang, formerly a Vice Chairman of All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and a deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee until he was purged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chou Yang is accused of having advocated "total Westernization" of Chinese literature and "total inheritance" of Chinese and foreign literary and artistic legacies. --SCMP Ed.

Renegade, enemy agent and cultural comprador Chou Yang and his gang had for a long time promoted the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line of literature and art, vigorously advocated "total inheritance" and "total Westernization," and urged worship of foreign things and return to old things, in an attempt to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in favor of arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's restoration of capitalism and capitulation to imperialism and make our country a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society again.

So-Called "Eastern Renaissance" Is Restoration of Capitalism

The guideline of "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "Weed out the old to let the new emerge" set forth by the great leader Chairman Mao is a great guideline by which we may correctly treat and deal with our cultural heritage and build and develop proletarian new literature and art. In dealing with the old and foreign literary and art heritage, we must thoroughly criticize and reform it by using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, and weed out the old of feudalism and capitalism to let the new of socialism and communism emerge, so as to create proletarian new literature and art. The model revolutionary theatrical productions, personally cultivated by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, are splendid examples of implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline.

In order to restore capitalism in our country, Chou Yang and company frenziedly opposed this great guideline of Chairman Mao, vigorously advocated "total inheritance" and "total Westernization," and shamelessly served as slaves to feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

He said preposterously, "Our foreign friends hope very much to see a renaissance in the East." This "Eastern renaissance" could "take shape" only "after a study of the ancient times and massive absorption of foreign things." "Without this condition, there cannot be a cultural upsurge."

Chou Yang did his best to hike the price of the black wares of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, saying, "There is still a very large warehouse in the backyard of the Confucian store." Therefore, "it is necessary to learn from it and read it." "It won't do to restore the old things alone. We must have foreign things in addition." "The West has a culture of a high order" which "cannot be fully described by words" and which "is of course far more advanced and scientific."

As for ourselves, he said that as a result of "the weakness of technical tradition in our various departments of art, we cannot but be forced to stretch out our hands, under conditions of extreme restrictions, toward the Western heritage."

Foreign goods and decaying curios of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism were thus elevated to the skies, the morale of the exploiting classes was boosted while that of the proletariat was undermined, and proletarian new culture was replaced with the old culture of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, which was euphemistically called "cultural upsurge." It was like this that Chou Yang did his counter-revolutionary act with regard to the question of treatment of the cultural heritage. That was not "study of the ancient times" or "absorption of foreign things" at all! It was clearly one hundred percent "total inheritance" and "total Westernization." It was the act of a traitor who advocated worshipping foreign things and a return to the old things, and the ugly face of the defender of feudal morals. It was not an "Eastern renaissance" at all. It was clearly an attempt to encourage the growth of poisonous weeds of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way through literature and art, and to serve arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's restoration of capitalism in China as well as the re-enslavement of China by imperialism.

On the eve of the great victory of the Chinese people's war of liberation and people's great revolution and the inauguration of the People's Republic of China in 1949, when US imperialism showed its unwillingness to accept defeat, Acheson, the then US Secretary of State, pinned his hopes of re-enslavement of China on his so-called "The long civilization of China and her democratic individualism will eventually reassert itself" and on a "high degree of culture," that is, the "Western influence" which the West had brought to China.

At that time the great leader Chairman Mao profoundly exposed and criticized the essential nature of the US imperialist policy of aggression against China, saying, "What is the 'impact of the West,' as Acheson calls it? It is the effort of the Western bourgeoisie, as Marx and Engels said in the Manifesto of the Communist Party of 1848, to remold the world after its own image by means of terror. In the process of this impact or remolding, the Western bourgeoisie needed compradors and flunkeys familiar with Western customs."

Chou Yang is exactly this kind of comprador and flunkey familiar with Western customs whom imperialism needed. The so-called "our foreign friends" of Chou Yang are exactly the small handful of policy makers of imperialism and social imperialism like Acheson. In the 17 years after the liberation, Chou Yang and his gang peddled the black wares of "total inheritance" and "total Westernization" with ten-fold effort and a hundredfold frenzy, in order to turn the attempt at restoration by Acheson and his like into reality.

In his "total inheritance," Chou Yang tried to sell the old morals and teachings, old ideas and old culture propagated by Confucius down to Wu Hsün. These were what Acheson called "China's long civilization." They are the spiritual chains that bound the working people, the irons of a thousand years that must be completely smashed.

By "total Westernization," Chou Yang tried to make people behave like him--a flunkey and a toady who praised Greece and things Greek at every opportunity. He wanted to make people to lie prostrate at the fact of some "-ski" or "master," adore and worship the so-called "peak" of literature and art of the Western bourgeois "renaissance," "enlightenment," and "criticism of realism," "pursue these things regardless of consequences," and transform our proletarian literature and art according to the bourgeois image.

Chairman Mao pointed out bluntly in his On New Democracy: "The so-called advocacy of 'total Westernization' is an erroneous viewpoint." It is an erroneous viewpoint because "total Westernization" is a reactionary viewpoint of the foreigners' slave mentality that sells out the nation to curry favor with foreigners and which calls for national capitulation.

Chou Yang has always been a cultural comprador who consistently sold out his country and curried favor with foreigners. In his early years he was a devotee of the extremely reactionary philosophy of Nietzsche which Hitler extolled. Beginning from the 1930's he peddled the bourgeois literary and art theories of Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, and Dobrolyubov. After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, he pursued arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's Rightist capitulationist line and openly accepted an "invitation" from US imperialism to visit the US. Although the trip did not materialize, he, with a mind of the foreigners' slave and "very grateful" for the invitation, "regarded the trip as an excellent opportunity to study American science, culture, art, etc." After the renegade's face of social imperialism was thoroughly exposed in 1962, he continued to persuade and lure people ceaselessly to learn from Sholokhov, a patriarch of revisionist literature. All these are irrefutable proof of Chou Yang's being a cultural comprador for imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

There was historical causes of Chou Yang's energetic advocating of adoration of foreign things and return to old things. Adoration of foreign things and return to old things was a monstrous product of the old China and the conspiracy between imperialist culture and feudal culture of the past hundred years, a characteristic feature of colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal culture, and a broken weapon with which the Kuomintang reactionaries tried to "encircle and mop up" revolutionary culture.

Chiang Kai-shek, the general representative of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, has vigorously advocated adoration of Confucius and study of the Confucian classics, openly crying, "Fulfillment of the great task of national reconstruction depends largely on the revival of Confucian thought." Thus he admitted in a single sentence that the object of the return to the "old" of "Confucian thought" was "fulfillment of the great task" of the fascist, bloody rule of the Chiang family dynasty. Bandit Chiang also imported pragmatism from the US and fascism from Germany, Japan and Italy, and kept some anti-Communist scholars like Hu Shih, a foreigners' slave and comprador, so they might peddle for him the black wares of imperialist thought of enslavement.

Arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, who crawled out of the dog kennel of the warlords with "The Four Books" in his hands, is also a hidden traitor who adores foreign things and wants to return to old things. His black "Self-Cultivation" fanatically recalls the spirit of the "way of Confucius and Mencius" and advocates "study of the teachings of the sages of our country of the past." He lauded the thoroughly traitorous movie "Inside Story of Ch'ing Court," saying it was "patriotic," and extolled the "experts" of social imperialism who came to China to peddle the merits of being "famous, foreign and ancient," saying they were "buddhas" who would enlighten the people's art of China, etc. Prostrating themselves at the feet of feudal, capitalist and revisionist culture, their slavish aspect was nauseating.

Hu Shih, cultural comprador who dealt exclusively in US goods, attached himself to Chiang Kai-shek and sang the role of the "white mask," while Chou Yang, another cultural comprador who also dealt in goods of miscellaneous brands, attached himself to Liu Shao-ch'i and sang the role of the "multi-colored mask." They sang in harmony with each other, one from the inside and the other from the outside, but they were both faithful running dogs of imperialism.

The traitor's doctrine propounded by Hu Shih served the Chiang bandit gang's counter-revolutionary political line, its object being maintenance of the Kuomintang reactionary rule under the aegis of US imperialism. The cultural traitor's doctrine advocated by Chou Yang served the counter-revolutionary revisionist political line of Liu Shao-ch'i's renegade clique, its object being restoration of capitalism and capitulation to imperialism. This was the "peaceful evolution" in which democratic individualism will ultimately reassert itself," and which Acheson and his like, the tragic "prophets" of imperialism, had been dreaming of day in and day out. It is also the counter-revolutionary essence of the "Eastern renaissance" heralded by Chou Yang.

However, historical dialectics is diametrically opposite to the wishful thinking of Chinese and foreign reactionaries. Acheson's "prophecy" fell through, while the Chiang family hynasty, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their whole gang have been swept to the rubbish heap of history by the Chinese people. "The great, victorious Chinese people's war of liberation and the people's great revolution have revived and are reviving the great culture of the Chinese people. Insofar as its spiritual aspect is concerned, this culture of the Chinese people has surpassed that of the whole capitalist world."

Counter-Revolutionary Trilogy of Adoration of Foreign Things and Return To Old Things

A renegade has a renegade's philosophy, and a flunkey has a flunkey's logic. Chou Yang, cultural comprador who also dealt in goods of miscellaneous brands and who also served as a salesman of Confucian objects and curios, has a trilogy of adoration of foreign things and return to old things.

(1) "The object is to inherit."

Chou Yang said: "The main thing about a legacy is its inheritance--critical inheritance. 'Critical' is an adjective, but inheritance is the operative word. In fine, it is inheritance that counts. The object is to inherit." Critical inheritance of Chinese and foreign literary and artistic legacies is not an end in itself, but merely a means. These legacies belong to the old superstructure and are an instrument of public opinion that serves the political line and economic base of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. By describing "inheritance" of the legacies itself as an "object," Chou Yang was merely trying to cover up his counter-revolutionary political object.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Without destruction there can be no construction. Destruction is criticism. It is revolution. Destruction requires reasoning things out, which in turn means construction. Put destruction in the lead, and therein lies construction."

Chou Yang did exactly the opposite. He put inheritance in the foremost position. It was "inheritance" here and "inheritance" there. The object was to forbid criticism but allow only "total inheritance." "'Critical' is an adjective, but 'inheritance' is the operative word." An "adjective" is something added to a word and therefore something of no importance. Chou Yang played with grammar and tried to disarm "criticism" under the pressure of "inheritance." It was a devilish trick which Chou Yang, a counter-revolutionary double-dealer who held a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, habitually played, a jet of black ink squirted by a retreating cuttlefish. We must not be deceived!

(2) "Systematic" "preservation."

Chou Yang cried: "Preserve the ideological forms of the old times as systematic things in today's literature and art." That was a naked confession of his advocacy of "total inheritance" and "total Westernization."

The so-called "ideological forms of the old times" are none other than the old culture and old ideas of all exploiting classes. The "old" is old because it means "selfishness." From the slave-owners to the feudal class and bourgeoisie--they all maintained their system of private ownership and state power with these old culture and old ideas whose core was self-interest.

Today's new literature and art of the proletariat is a proletarian ideological form whose core is "public interest." It is fundamentally opposite to the "ideological forms of the old times" of all exploiting classes and completely antagonistic to them as fire is to water.

By wanting to "preserve the ideological forms of the old times as systematic things in today's literature and art," Chou Yang wanted to combine the two--the proletarian ideological forms with public-interest as their core and those of the exploiting classes with self-interest as their core--into one, so they might co-exist peacefully within the same "literature and art." That is a reprint of the "theory of dying out of class struggle," "theory of fusion of public with private interests" and theory of "combining two into one" in the realm of theory of literature and art.

In the realm of ideology, either the proletariat exercise dictatorship on the bourgeoisie or the bourgeoisie exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. By trying to preserve systematically the old ideas and old culture of the exploiting classes in today's socialist literature and art, Chou Yang opposed the occupation of the literary and art positions by workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural front. He wanted to put into effect a bourgeois dictatorship in the realm of literature and art.

As far back as more than 120 years ago, Marx and Engels declared solemnly to the whole world: "The communist revolution wants to break most resolutely the relations of the system of ownership left from the past. Therefore, it is not the least strange that in the course of its own development it will most resolutely break all ideas left from the past."

Can we allow the ideology of the exploiting classes to put on the mantle of socialist literature and art and continue to give out the stench of the decaying bourgeoisie and corrupt the soul of the revolutionary people? No, absolutely not! The heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers in the new literature and art of the proletariat must not be contaminated with bourgeois "human nature," "gloomy mentality," "five-minute wavering," "love above all," and such selfish goods of the exploiting classes! Let the "ideological forms of the old times" and "systematic things" which Chou Yang treasured all go to hell! In front of Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing...and other heroic images which embody a

high degree of the proletarian party character and thorough revolutionary spirit, how insignificant such characters as Robinson, Othello, Onegin, and others, who struggle in the quagmire of extreme individualist selfish desires of the bourgeoisie, would appear! The representative works of the time of the Western European "Renaissance," which Chou Yang and his like claimed were "unsurpassable" "peaks" of the bourgeoisie, are only a lump of earth at the foot of the peak of the model revolutionary theatrical productions!

(3) "For the sake of a better tomorrow."

Chou Yang said: "China is backward economically and culturally. How can this state of affairs be improved? That necessitates learning." "Learning from the ancients and learning from foreign countries...even that is for the sake of a better tomorrow." These words were a curse which renegade Chou Yang uttered on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the inauguration of the great Chinese Communist Party. "For a better tomorrow!" That was really the dagger that came out as the map was unfolded. It was an ominous utterance.

The ultimate aim is to realize communism. That is our splendid tomorrow.

To struggle against self and repudiate revisionism resolutely in accordance with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great doctrines of class struggle, proletarian dictatorship and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to bravely join in the three major revolutionary movements, to thoroughly strike down all class enemies inside and outside the country, to thoroughly eradicate the system of exploitation of man by man, and to thoroughly wipe out the rotten ideology of all exploiting classes inside and outside the country--this is our broad way to communism.

Chou Yang, on the other hand, tried to corrupt the revolutionary people, in particular to seduce and deceive revolutionary young people, to get them to "totally inherit" the ideology of the exploiting classes and turn them into successors to the bourgeois cause, so they might go to the cul-de-sac of capitalist "peaceful evolution." He hoped we would forget class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but bury ourselves in "learning from the ancients and from foreign countries" and "persevering in hard study for ten years." For whom did he want a better "tomorrow"? Clearly it would be a "tomorrow" for the bourgeoisie, a "tomorrow" constantly sought by imperialism. It was to be a restoration of the dark, old China, a big retrogression of history.

It was the same Chou Yang who openly extolled the reactionary American film "Madame Curie." The film publicized in a concentrated manner the reactionary viewpoints of bourgeois humanitarianism, pacifism, individual struggle, pursuit after fame and personal academic achievement, and class reconciliation. Yet Chou Yang said that although the film "does not openly propagate communism as such, it does represent the communist world outlook."

Chou Yang also openly extolled Sholokhov, patriarch of revisionist literature, and fanatically praised And Quietly Flows the Don, a bourgeois, reactionary, rotting big poisonous weed of a dark soul. The big poisonous weed was meant to be a monument to Gregory, an arch-renegade and counter-revolutionary who had committed towering crimes and whose hands were stained with the blood of the people. Yet Chou Yang shamelessly extolled it, calling it "a powerful spiritual force that educates and inspires the broad masses of the Chinese people with communist ideas."

To Chou Yang "Madame Curie" was "the communist world outlook" and Quietly Flows the Don was "a powerful spiritual force" of "communist ideas." What vicious counter-revolutionary clamor! The "communism" of "tomorrow," which Chou Yang dreamed of, is after all exactly the phoney communism of Khrushchev!

From "the object is to inherit" to "systematic preservation" and to "a better tomorrow"--that is the counter-revolutionary trilogy of Chou Yang which advocated adoration of foreign things and return to old things. It is also Chou Yang's fantasy of treason and restoration.

Whether it was "adoration of foreign things" or "return to old things," in the final analysis it was revival of the soul through a borrowed cadaver--revival of the soul of capitalism and of the semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China through the borrowed, decomposing and foul-smelling cadaver of feudalism and capitalism.

Buffeted by the tumultuous, roaring torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois command headquarters of arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i came to an end, the "court of the King of Hell" in which Lu Ting-i and Chou Yang presided collapsed, the "quartet" of renegade, enemy agent, and cultural comprador Chou Yang were dragged to the prisoner's dock of history. Chou Yang's counter-revolutionary dream of adoration of foreign things and return to old things went bankrupt. But the new literature and art of the proletariat, on which the sun of Mao Tse-tung's thought shines, is beginning to bloom in a hundred flowers and growing vigorously in the East.

* * *

MODEL PLA MAN

Iron Willed PLA Battalion Commander with One Arm

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 31, 1970)

boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao, a battalion commander of a wuhan unit of the chinese people's liberation army has stubbornly tempered himself after losing his right hand and successfully carried on with his tasks as a commander. he has set an example for other commanders and fighters to follow.

wang ying-chou's right hand was blasted off and he sustained several wounds on the right side of his body when he rescued a comrade-in-arms in november 1964. wang ying-chou was then a company leader.

confined to a hospital bed, wang ying-chou had one problem in mind: "now that i have lost my right hand, can i return to my fighting post as a qualified fighter of the company?" full of anxiety, he asked the nurse to read to him chairman mao's works. the nurse read to him chairman mao's teaching in the article "in memory of norman bethune": "... we must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. with this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. a man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people."

this enlightened him. he said to himself: "a man's ability may be great or small, but so long as he is loyal to chairman mao, there is no difficulty which he cannot overcome. armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, i can still charge enemy and storm enemy positions with one arm in the struggle to defend the socialist motherland exclamation"

firm and confident that he could return to his fighting post. wang ying-chou studied chairman mao's works more carefully than before. after six days of treatment, when he was barely able to get up and move about, he started to copy down quotations from chairman mao tsetung with his left hand and write down what he had learned from his study. he wrote: "a good fighter of chairman mao's must keep in mind that the people's liberation army is always a fighting force. i must closely follow chairman mao and uphold the fighting banner to my last breath exclamation"

he wrote letters to the company party branch and expressed his determination in these words: "i pledge to accomplish with one hand what i did in the past with both hands. i am willing to give my left hand and my whole being for the glorious cause of communism exclamation"

wang ying-chou's application was finally approved and he returned to the company in january 1965 when he was discharged from the hospital.

after he came back to the company, wang ying-chou set strict demands upon himself, asking the party branch to supervise his ideological remoulding and not give him less work or pay particular attention to his living conditions.

lacking his right hand, he was greatly handicapped, being unable to wring out a cloth or tie his shoe laces ...

he had to learn from the very start to adapt to the intense life in the company. but he was not in the least scared by difficulties. following chairman mao's teaching "we must recognize difficulties, analyse them and combat them", he made up his mind to train his left hand to do the work of two.

he bought a cigarette lighter and learned how to dismantle and assemble it in order to make his fingers deft; he wore out two pairs of shoe laces in just a few days due to his constant efforts to learn how to tie them. he practised using his left hand to fire a gun. when he was learning to shoot from a prone position, the stump of his right hand was often rubbed raw and bled. the fighters sewed a pad filled with cotton for him to cushion his stump, but he refused to use it. he said: "in military training ideology and style of work must first be trained. we must practise as if we were in real battle. only when we defy pain and hardship in ordinary times can we defy bleeding and sacrifice in battles."

with his unyielding proletarian revolutionary iron will, he could not only shoot a rifle, pistol and sub machine-gun well but also a light machine-gun. with a rifle he could nimbly jump onto a galloping horse; he could crawl forward speedily to set off an explosion, the stump of his right hand grabbing the charge. people could hardly believe that his right hand was an artificial one.

wang ying-chou paid attention to not only training himself to become a competent fighter but also training the whole company to be able to pass stiff tests. he followed vice-chairman lin's instruction "the style of work of the leading members of an army unit directly influences the unit's style of work. whatever the style of the commander's work leads to a similar style throughout his unit." putting this instruction into practice, he persisted in doing drills with the fighters day in and day out and in all kinds of weather. in the sweltering heat he was always the first to throw himself down on the hot sandy ground to practise shooting; when on a camping exercise in wind-swept mountain area, he went round the tents and made sure the fighters were covered with quilts at night while he slept in the open.

swimming training started. the temperature of the water was low and wang ying-chou's stump turned purple with cold. but he persevered in the training with a will. in a test he swam 1,700 metres at a stretch. led by wang ying-chou, all the comrades in the company soon learned to swim.

not long afterwards, the company was given the task of swimming fully armed across a big river at night and wang ying-chou was appointed leader of the shock swimming team. dark clouds covered the sky. firm and calm, wang ying-chou shouted "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" to encourage his comrades-in-arms who were struggling against the turbulent water and whirlpools.

chairman mao's great teaching lent infinite strength to the fighters. under wang's command, the whole company victoriously defied the waves and reached the opposite bank.

at his post as a company leader, wang ying-chou conscientiously carried out the resolution drawn up by chairman mao for the kutien meeting back in 1929 (i.e. "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party") and the decision on strengthening political and ideological work in the army of the 1960 enlarged session of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party. he always puts proletarian politics

in first place. guided by mao tsetung thought, the company has been elected a four-good company for nine years running.

wang ying-chou became deputy commander of the first battalion in march 1969. the first thing he did then was to live and work with the machine-gun squad of the second platoon. he acted as an ordinary fighter: washing clothes, packing his bed-roll, and doing daily chores by himself.

before long, wang ying-chou was appointed commander of the third battalion. the very first day he arrived at the battalion, he went down to the companies. he said: "a transfer in post is just like a troop movement. it means the start of a new battle. the sooner we are acquainted with the situation, the sooner we can set the battle going."

that afternoon, wang and the battalion political instructor walked throughout the battalion, from one company to another. he made himself familiar with the cadres and the situation and at the same time consulted with them on army work.

for nearly one year at his new fighting post, wang ying-chou has been working with added enthusiasm and militancy and has been courageously leading his men on the march forward.

INDUSTRY

Technical Transformation of Northeast China Bearings Plant Doubles Productive Capacity

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 31, 1970)

the harbin bearings plant in northeast china has doubled its productive capacity just over a year. the plant revolutionary committee and the workers made this achievement by studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in a living way and making a large-scale technical transformation of its equipment. their achievement is a contribution to developing this industry in china with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

this plant, one of the biggest of its kind in china, has old and imported equipment. the plant revolutionary committee made a comprehensive study of the equipment so as to increase production. they decided that a technical transformation of the equipment was vital in order to do this.

two kinds of mistaken ideas about transformation had to be overcome. some people thought that the old machines were beyond any possibility of transformation into precision equipment. others thought that the imported machines were "advanced" enough.

the revolutionary committee led the workers in repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "one divides into two" and making a scientific analysis of the old and imported machines. people came to realize that while the old machines were backward, they could be transformed. while the imported machines were modern, they were not suited in many ways to socialist production. the problem was to bring the potential of both into full play through technical transformation.

around half of the plant's equipment were transformed step by step over a year and more by the adoption of electronic, fluidic and other advanced techniques. this raised the efficiency greatly.

most of the lathes were old and labour intensity was high. these lathes have been transformed into automatic machine tools. some have linked four processes in lathe turning into an automatic production line. the four machine tools on this line are now operated by one worker. efficiency has been raised eight times.

chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" guided the transformation of the old equipment. the plant revolutionary committee mobilized the workers to transform foreign designs and foreign technology to carry the movement deeper. the workers are bold in breaking with foreign conventions, and good at absorbing the nutriment and discarding the waste matter in dealing with foreign technical experience. in this way, they have introduced new technological processes. in producing bearing separators, the old design, which had been used for a long time both at home and abroad, had a complicated structure and called for many processes and a lot of hand operation in the course of production. this year, the "three-in-one" technical innovations group in the workshop that turns out this product summed up the workers' experience over years of producing this item. the group was able to devise a chinese design of this product which raises efficiency by six times. this has created a good basis for automating the production of bearings.

led by the revolutionary committee, the workers have made one technological break-through after another. one of their achievements is a new technique for making the rings for bearings. foreign practice is to make the ring in three stages: forging, lathe turning and grinding; the forging must be at least two millimetres thicker than the finished product. a large amount of high-grade steel is wasted in the metal cutting process and the metal cutting adds to the production time. in tackling this problem, the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's work "on practice." after repeated experiments, they introduced an advanced new technique for making precision forgings with the same old crude forging equipment. this reduces the metal cutting and the utilization rate of the steel has risen by 30 per cent.

the plant revolutionary committee has ended the old rule preventing a factory from making its own equipment. the plant has relied on its own efforts to make special-purpose equipment of high efficiency to meet the needs of expanded production. such equipment now accounts for 10 per cent of its entire equipment. large-scale technical transformation of equipment and the making of new equipment have raised the plant's production capacity considerably. the plant originally intended to ask the state for 200 special-purpose machines to meet the needs of expanded production this year. but instead it has given more than 200 machines, either of its own make or released from existing equipment, to local bearing factories to help promote the development of agriculture and local industry.

ECONOMY

Central-South China Worker Applies Dialectics in Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

a recent "people's daily" article on the use of dialectics to achieve greater economy entitled "accelerate transformation of things in interest of revolution" was written by chao yuan-shou, a communist party member and veteran worker at the yichang no. 1 people's hospital of hupeh province.

the article is preceded by an editor's note which reads: "this article is lively, moving, simple and easy to understand, and contains much that is profoundly true. it is worth wide reading.

"it proves again that workers, peasants and soldiers should link their study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking with the study of the three constantly read articles (i.e. "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). chairman mao's philosophic writings and his three constantly read articles all deal with the proletarian world outlook. by repeatedly studying the three constantly read articles to foster the concept of utter devotion to the public interest, one has a clearer objective and gets tremendous impetus in studying philosophy, and only then can one really master the revolutionary philosophy of dialectical materialism. by studying chairman mao's philosophic writings well, one achieves a deeper understanding of the revolutionary spirit of the three constantly read articles and more consciously remoulds one's subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world."

excerpts from the article follow:

originally i was a cook and an odd job worker and then i was put in charge of hospital supplies. at the beginning, i thought that people who were responsible for more valuable things had plenty of room to practise economy. and what i handled were valueless things -- worn out sheets, used cotton wool, discarded needles and empty bottles, and that there was little room for me to practise economy. after studying chairman mao's teaching on "one divides into two", i came to understand that things are not static; under certain conditions, they can all transform themselves into one another. in the place where greater economy is possible, nothing is achieved if you don't pay attention to economy; the place with little chance for big economies can do much if effort is made to practise economy. the key question is that of giving full play to the subjective initiative of man. with this clearer understanding, i gained confidence. i began trying to apply the method of "one divides into two" in my work so as to handle correctly the contradiction between more and less, old and new and useless and useful.

things grow less when they are in daily use, becoming worn out and thrown away as useless. this transformation is quite natural. however, can what is less, old and useless be transformed into more, new and useful? they cannot be transformed if we see them as isolated and static, and can if we look at them from all sides and see the development of things. chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions,

each of the two contradictory aspects transforms itself into its opposite." so long as we create certain conditions, what is less, old and useless can be transformed into their opposite of more, new and useful.

cotton swabs are used for asepsis before injections and for cleaning wounds. after cotton swabs are used, they are discarded. it seemed the only thing to do because they are small and some are bloody. but i always thought that it is not easy to get cotton swabs. the poor and lower-middle peasants and workers do a lot of work, from sowing to providing us with cotton. in my family we were farm hands for generations in the old society and i worked in the cotton fields, too. if i threw away cotton swabs without a thought, i was losing the class feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants. it is indeed a small thing to throw away a cotton swab if we look at this in isolated and static way. but if we take an all-round view from the standpoint of development it is not a little bit. pus and blood can be washed away and the cotton sterilized again. why then did we throw it away? thinking of this i wasn't afraid of the dirt or trouble and collected bits of cotton-wool and cotton swabs. i dried them and washed them and then put them together. "the foolish old man" did not fear the height of the mountains and levelled the mountains day by day. he was determined to clear the mountains away. i didn't mind how small the bits of cotton-wool and cotton swabs. i have collected them every day without exception. when the comrades saw me doing this they approved. from then on they did not throw the cotton swabs away. they collected them and passed them on to me. in the past seven or eight years, i have collected more than 185 kilogrammes of cotton-wool and swabs. after the cotton was sterilized and processed it was made up into 62 cotton quilts, each weighing three kilogrammes. this met the need for the increased number of hospital beds, saving the state a lot of cotton.

some 40 aluminum caps of medicine bottles weigh only a fraction over one ounce. i thought that high buildings are built brick by brick and tile by tile, so is the mansion of communism. one must be frugal bit by bit. so i began to collect the aluminum caps. in the past seven or eight years, i have handed 55 kilogrammes of aluminum over to the state. these facts fully show that smallness is not static. in some given conditions, small things can become big. we can not wait for certain conditions, we must make great effort to create conditions bit by bit.

it used to be that when mops and straw pallets were worn out and needles became dull, new ones would be bought. chairman mao teaches: "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything." putting "buy" first is not in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and with the fine spirit of diligence and frugality of the labouring people. if we were to go on like this, we would degenerate into spend-thrifts.

can't old things really be used? yes, they can. we, the working people, who create the new world with our two diligent hands, can certainly use our hands to make use of old things, so that we could buy less or not at all. i tried to make use of old discarded materials. i had worked for a long time as a cook so mending didn't come easy to me. i learned gradually, and later i managed to work a sewing machine. whenever pallets were worn out, i would try to mend them and often used several to make one. i restored more than 100 pallets and saved 433 metres of cloth in this period. the hospital used to buy more than 20 mops a month. was this necessary? i collected all the discarded mops and turned them into useful

ones by adding more strips of cloth. i have made more than 2,000 mops, and they are more durable than the purchased mops. the hospital has many needles that go dull every day. if they get rusty they can't be used. i put them in a dry place, collecting 40,000 over the years, none of which became rusty. after grinding, over 20,000 needles could be used. thus we saved the state over 2,000 yuan and considerable material.

in doing all these things, you cannot be lazy or relax your efforts. otherwise worn-out things cannot be turned into useful objects. we had to ask workers from outside to repair iron beds in the past. i thought that if i could learn the job, we could save a lot of money. but on second thought i hesitated for i was already mending pads, making mops and washing cotton swabs all day. after i studied the three constantly read articles i realized that it was the fear of hardship and fatigue and laziness that were working in my mind. when laziness grows diligence decreases and bourgeois private interest grows too. thus diligence will be transformed into laziness and public interest into private interest. if i were to go along like this, how could i be a communist? i made up my mind to struggle against laziness and learned to repair iron beds. now we no longer ask outside workers to do the job. this matter has taught me that there are contradictions in things between the old and the new, and there are contradictions between diligence and laziness and a struggle between proletarian public interest and bourgeois private interest in one's mind. if you want to transform the old into the new, you must do a good job of transforming laziness into diligence and private interest into public interest. only when you constantly fight laziness and private interest and let diligence and public interest guide your actions can you consciously, constantly and actively create the conditions to transform the old into the new.

shall we throw away as waste those things in our hospital which are useless? no, i don't think so. chairman mao teaches: "in studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality." "one-sidedness means thinking in terms of absolutes, that is, a metaphysical approach to problems." we must not look at a thing one-sidedly or as an absolute. waste and non-waste are relative terms, not absolute. waste in one place may not necessarily be waste in another place. for instance, i sorted out various medicine bottles based on size, and contacted other establishments. it was found that the small penicillin bottles which had previously been thrown away in our hospital, could be used by the foodstuffs company to hold condiments, whereas 400 c.c. bottles could be used by the hardware company to contain furniture paint. the hardware company used to buy paint bottles at a cost of 20 cents each. and these bottles of paint were mainly sold to the poor and lower-middle peasants. we sell these bottles to the hardware company for 3 cents each. thus we got additional income while the hardware company lowers its costs and lightens the financial burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants. only when everyone practises economy can the country become prosperous and mighty. from this i come to see that one's work, be it good or bad, influences not only his own unit but other units too. broadly speaking, one's work is linked with the chinese revolution and the world revolution. if we bear this in mind, we will not look down upon our work but do it with increasing enthusiasm. if we do not see the situation as a whole beyond our own unit we cannot handle the question of waste correctly. in line with chairman mao's teaching "we must learn to look at problems all-sidely", i always try to assess the use of any waste material all-sidedly and try to find every possible means for it to continue playing a part and serving the people.

i recognize through practice that so long as we study and apply chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way, we will become clear-sighted, make conscious, active and unremitting efforts to help transform the small, old and useless into the big, new and useful, constantly making greater economies, seeing to it that everything is used properly, and doing a still better job in practising economy.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Overcomes Alkali, Guided by Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 30, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the miaochuang production brigade in tsaohsien county, shantung province, have, through repeated practice, mastered the laws of movement of alkali salts in their area and found ways to deal with them. the success is due to their living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts.

they have summed up the relations between the movement of the alkali salts on the one hand and the water, climate, terrain, the sand content of their soils, the crops and different kinds of manure on the other. alkali rises and falls with the water table. in the wet season of july and august, some downward movement of the salts occurs after rains, but they rise to the surface in the drier period of september and october and in still greater quantity in march and april. the earth is covered with saltpetre when the weather is cold, with neutral salts when it is hot and with alkali when it is warm; the higher the terrain, the more the alkali; for the soil with greater sand content, alkali surfaces earlier in the dry periods following rain and in larger quantity. as for the relations between alkali and crops, older shoots tolerate alkali better than younger ones, and different crops have different degrees of tolerance. farmyard manure helps eliminate alkali.

on the basis of these laws, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked out ways to improve their alkali soils, and won good grain and cotton harvests. per-hectare grain yield came to 5.27 tons in 1969 and ginned cotton to 1.05 tons. the nature of their soils, too, has gradually changed. alkali no longer rises to the surface on over one-fifth of the brigade's farmland even without drainage ditches for washing alkali away.

the miaochuang brigade is in a low-lying area and 77 per cent (or 42 hectares) of its farmland was seriously alkali-affected. for a long time, the brigade had to depend on grain supplied by the state. the county sent several soil "experts" in 1962 to determine the nature of the soils there. after probing the soil to a depth of three metres and finding alkali at all levels, they said dogmatically: "only alkali-resistant grasses can be grown here, not crops." instead of letting matters rest there, the poor and lower-middle peasants made up their minds to conquer alkali.

under the leadership of the brigade party branch, they studied chairman mao's brilliant articles "on practice" and "on contradiction". chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." this helped them understand

that nothing on earth is unchanging, and if they studied and applied well mao tsetung thought, brought the role of man into full play and mastered the laws of the movement of alkali, they would be able to improve any kind of alkali soil. taking the masses' opinions into consideration, the party branch decided to combat alkali under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic concepts.

led by the brigade party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members became more zealous in studying chairman mao's philosophic concepts. they studied chairman mao's teaching: "you are usually afraid of a thing when you have no knowledge of it. take snakes for instance -- people are very much afraid of them before they get to know them and understand their habits. but once people get to know snakes and understand their habits and weak points, they are no longer afraid and can catch them." then they set to study the "habits and weak points" of alkali. making use of cotton's strong resistance to alkali, they expanded the cotton acreage to 17 hectares. but because they followed the old method of sowing on level land the cotton seeds were damaged by alkali. they again studied chairman mao's "on practice". chairman mao writes: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice. after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". after studying this, they made up their minds to further grasp the "habits and weak points" of alkali.

the party branch led experienced commune members in going to the fields and doing investigation and study. on a furrowed millet plot of alkali soil they discovered that the millet shoots on the ridges were lean and yellowish while those in the furrows were green and thriving. they found the soil on the ridges bitter and salty to the taste but that in the furrows was only slightly salty. this showed that there was more alkali on the ridges and less in the furrows. through analysis they grasped the law that alkali rises. so they decided to use the method of making furrows to lead alkali up to the ridges and plant crops in the furrows and thus opened a way to improve the alkali soil.

during spring sowing in 1963 they made a new experiment of leading alkali upto the ridges to get rid of it in a concentrated way. this proved successful. that year they won an average per hectare yield of 187.5 kilogrammes of ginned cotton on 18 hectares, the best harvest to date in the miaochuang brigade. this strengthened the confidence of the poor and lower-middle peasants in overcoming alkali.

chairman mao teaches: "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. this form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level."

the more practice the poor and lower-middle peasants had, the deeper their grasp of the laws of alkali and the better their methods for overcoming it.

when the cotton was budding and blossoming in 1965 three heavy rains levelled the furrowed fields. most of the main

leaves and buds dropped off the cotton plants. the poor and lower-middle peasants were undaunted. the party branch led experienced commune members in examining how the cotton shoots were growing. they found that the soil around the roots of the cotton shoots washed by the rain became hard but had no taste of salt, alkali or saltpetre. they judged that the leaves dropped off because the soil was crusted. the party branch at once mobilized the masses to loosen the soil so that the moisture would evaporate. they worked hard about nine days on this. twentysix hectares of cotton and other crops were saved. despite serious waterlogging the brigade achieved a good harvest of 547.5 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare, which was triple that of 1963.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has gone deeper during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the people sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. in this way their enthusiasm for improving the alkali soil steadily grew. the brigade was hit by an unusually serious drought in 1966. there was no rain for two and a half months and the soil everywhere was white with alkali. this seriously threatened the growth of crops. the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's teaching: "at certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. but through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." they said: "if we follow chairman mao's teaching and display the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai in battling nature we can overcome the drought". they fought for 13 days under the fiery sun and removed all the surface alkali from over 26 hectares of cotton fields. then they watered the land. as a result both grain and cotton harvests were good that year. the brigade's ginned cotton yield rose to 1,012 kilogrammes per hectare, double that of 1965. grain output increased by 50 per cent.

the cadres and masses in the brigade did not become complacent. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", they vigorously carried out farmland capital construction. they are continuously advancing in overcoming alkali.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets African Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of warm greetings to the summit conference of african states to be held in addis ababa, ethiopia. the full text of the message reads:

the summit conference of african states
addis ababa

on the occasion of the convening of the summit conference of african states, i express warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the chinese government and people.

we sincerely hope that this conference will make contributions to the african people's just struggles to win and safeguard national independence, oppose aggression and subversion by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose barbarous racial discrimination, oppose the supply of arms to south africa by imperialism and oppose the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism against the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the chinese people will firmly stand on the side of the african people in the african peoples' struggle for complete liberation.

africa belongs to the great african people, and not to any colonialism, imperialism or "super powers".

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china
august 31, 1970

CHINA AND CEYLON

Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana of Ceylon Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

mrs. theja gunawardhana, member of the executive committee of the ceylon-china friendship association and president of the ceylon afro-asian solidarity association, arrived in peking by plane this evening. she has come for a visit at the invitation of the china-ceylon friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the airport to welcome her were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, yang chi and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese (Brazzaville) Minister Receives Chinese Technicians

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 30, 1970)

louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works and transports of the people's republic of the congo, received on august 27 all the members of the chinese mission surveying for water supply in fort-rousset, northern congo.

during the reception minister goma paid warm tribute to the great achievements and rich experience of the chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the great communist party of china.

he said that people rejoiced to see that the close relations between the people's republic of the congo and the people's republic of china have developed incessantly.

referring to the recent visit to china of vice-president alfred raoul of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, minister goma said that the visit has made a big contribution to the reinforcement and development of the militant friendship between the two countries. he highly appraised the assistance given by the chinese government to the congolese people. at the end of the reception, minister goma wished a long, long life to chairman mao.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hsu wen-yi, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was present on the occasion.

the chinese mission arrived here on august 21.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Libyan Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of greetings to omar moamer kazafi, president of the revolutionary command council and premier of the arab republic of libya, warmly greeting him on the first anniversary of the libyan revolution. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency omar moamer kazafi,
president of the revolutionary command council and premier
of the arab republic of libya,

tripoli, libya

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution of the arab republic of libya, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and to the libyan government and people.

the victory of the september 1 revolution in libya was a powerful blow at imperialism. i sincerely wish that the libyan government and people achieve continuous successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country and make continued contributions to the promotion of the common cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism. the chinese people will forever remain the reliable friends of the libyan people, the palestinian people and other arab peoples in the just struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism.

may the friendship between the chinese and libyan peoples develop and grow with each passing day.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china
august 31, 1970

MALAYSIA

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Praises New Successes of Sarawak People's Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a broadcast yesterday ardently praised the sarawak people's armed forces for fighting vigorously and continuously, and dealing telling blows at the military "encirclement and suppression" and political schemes of the rahman-razak clique.

the report noted that on august 13, the people's armed forces in kanowit area wiped out a most wicked police corporal of the political branch of the puppet clique. on august 15, they repulsed an attack by the enemy "security forces" in the same area.

the radio said: "the revolutionary masses distributed revolutionary handbills in various divisions of sarawak, calling on the people to unite and struggle to overthrow the puppet clique."

it continued: "in the past six months, the sarawak people's armed forces with the vigorous support of the people of various nationalities made big successes in smashing the frequent military 'encirclement and suppression' operations conducted by the rahman-razak clique and the indonesian reactionaries. the people's forces, active in sarikei area of the third division and various areas of the second division, successfully ambushed the enemy on many occasions, putting a number of enemy men out of action and capturing their weapons."

the radio said: "the puppet group is panic-stricken by the development and growth of the sarawak people's armed forces. fascist chieftain abdul razak was compelled to admit in early july the failure of the group's military 'encirclement and suppression' operations. at present, the enemy is forcing the masses of people to leave their home villages, and steps up its collusion with the indonesian reactionaries to unleash new military 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns in an attempt to wage a desperate struggle. however, in face of the sarawak people and the armed forces formed by their fine sons who are holding high the revolutionary banner of 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun', the enemy schemes are doomed to failure."

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 31, 1970)

king mahendra of nepal received on august 25 chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Banquet for Korean Table Tennis Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the korean embassy in peking this evening for the visit of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

attending the banquet on invitation were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chen chi-teh, lo kuei-po, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, shen chien, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin, liu chun and han hsu, as well as chinese table tennis players.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries got together happily and chatted intimately. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the lasting great friendship and militant solidarity sealed with blood between the people of china and korea.

ambassador hyun joon keuk, team leader kang yung kwan and tsao cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, made warm speeches at the banquet. their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said: "korea and china are close neighbours since ancient times and the people of the two countries have waged protracted, common struggles in bloodshed against the aggressive forces of u.s. and japanese imperialism. this militant friendship and unity between the people of korea and china cemented in history are unbreakable and cannot be destroyed by any force. the daily intensifying activities of aggression and war by u.s. and japanese imperialism demand today that the people of korea and china further strengthen this militant friendship and unity. the korean people will in the future closely unite with the chinese people, fight together and win victory together with them in the struggle against their common enemies."

team leader kang yung kwan said: "the current visit of our table tennis team to china has further strengthened the militant friendship between the people of korea and china and the fraternal friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries. we firmly believe that the friendship and unity between the people and sportsmen of our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese imperialists."

in his speech, tsao cheng said: "the korean table tennis team's current visit to china is a vivid manifestation of the ever-growing friendship between the people and physical culture workers of the two countries. your visit has not only enabled our people and physical culture workers to see your superb table tennis skill, what is more important, has further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people. china and korea are close comrades-in-arms who go through thick and thin together and share weal and woe. in the past the people of our two countries established the profound militant friendship in the protracted common struggles against u.s.

imperialism and japanese imperialism. today we are again waging common struggles against the policies of aggression and war by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. we firmly believe that this friendship and unity will be further consolidated and developed hereafter."

Chinese and Korean Peoples Are Dear Brothers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

a get-togetner was held at the summer palace in peking by the chinese and korean table tennis players on the eve of the conclusion of the friendly visit to china of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea with kang yung kwan as the team leader and kim dong heub the deputy leader.

in high spirits, they sang revolutionary songs and recited poems in praise of the daily growing great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples and their sportsmen.

team leader kang yung kwan said happily: "our hearts are always linked with the hearts of our chinese comrades-in-arms throughout our visit exclamation" these words fully expressed the sincere feelings that united the sportsmen of the two countries. the chinese and korean players recalled to mind the unforgettable scenes of friendship during the korean comrades-in-arms' visit to china.

happy re-union of old comrades-in-arms brings them nearer and dearer

the korean table tennis team paid seven friendly visits to china in the past decade and more while the chinese table tennis team has also visited korea on many occasions. they have formed a profound militant friendship between them. this is the korean players' eighth visit to china. as soon as they met, the players of the two countries poured out fraternal feelings for each other like kinsmen.

on august 18, table tennis players of the two countries gave their second friendly exhibition at the capital indoor stadium. they shared a common desire: the exhibition will help enhance the friendship and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of china and korea.

before the exhibition started, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms entered the arena shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm. they warmly embraced one another.

at the end of the women's team event, cha kwang sook, a member of the korean women's team, helped chinese player li ho-nan wipe off sweat with a towel. then they sat down hand in hand. the coaches and players of the two women's table tennis teams came up to them and chatted intimately. li ho-nan said to cha kwang sook: "you and your team-mates played very well this evening. you retrieved many shots which seemed irretrievable. your performance reflected the brave and staunch revolutionary spirit of the korean people and is worth our learning." cha kwang sook said: "though we have some strong points we still have many weak points. we should learn from you." after the exhibition, sportsmen of the two

countries raised their clasped hands and shouted in chinese and korean slogans of friendship and unity amidst a prolonged ovation.

visit to "pavilion of blood-sealed friendship"

on august 27, comrades on the korean table tennis team were moved as they paid a visit to the "pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples" at the cemetery of the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, workers and revolutionary soldiers in kwangchow staged a vigorous armed uprising on december 11, 1927, using armed revolution to oppose the sanguinary rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and to oppose the aggression against and massacre of the chinese people by u.s., british, french and japanese imperialism. among the revolutionary soldiers who took part in the uprising were more than 150 young korean people. they fought valiantly side by side with their chinese comrades-in-arms. most of them laid down their lives heroically in an engagement, fully demonstrating their great spirit of proletarian internationalism and dauntless revolutionary heroism. to commemorate the fallen korean comrades-in-arms, the people in kwangchow put up this "pavilion of the blood-sealed friendship between the chinese and korean peoples".

before the pavilion, chinese players expressed heartfelt thanks to their korean comrades-in-arms and paid the highest respects to the korean comrades-in-arms who had died for the liberation of the chinese people. deeply moved, the korean comrades-in-arms told the chinese players that in the days of u.s. imperialist aggression against korea, the chinese people had sent their heroic sons and daughters -- the chinese people's volunteers -- to fight side by side with the korean people's army and defeat the u.s. aggressors. on the land of korea there were also buried bodies of the chinese comrades-in-arms who had died for the liberation of the korean people. the korean people would always remember them. the players of the two countries shared the view that china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related to each other as lips and teeth. the two peoples are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. our two peoples will always inspire, support and help each other and fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

meeting with lo tieh-kai, father of lo sheng-chiao

on the morning of august 28, the korean comrades met lo tieh-kai, father of the internationalist fighter lo sheng-chiao who sacrificed his life to save a korean youngster in the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea. at the sight of 69-year-old lo tieh-kai, the korean comrades-in-arms quickened their steps and, taking his hands in theirs, said: "we are as glad to meet you as meet our own dear ones." the old man replied: "we receive you as our kith and kin. we are as anxious to see you as see our own kinsmen..."

the korean comrades-in-arms and lo tieh-kai chatted cordially. together they wished a long life to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the korean comrades-

in-arms told lo tieh-kai and all the chinese comrades present that when in korea, lo sheng-chiao treasured korea and the korean people as his own motherland and people. the brilliant image of comrade lo sheng-chiao and his proletarian internationalist spirit would live for ever in the hearts of the korean people. now the korean youngster whom lo sheng-chiao saved in a river, and his generation had grown up under the care of premier kim il sung, and many of them had joined the korean people's army.

at the end of the meeting, team leader kang yung kwan, presented lo tieh-kai with a pennant on behalf of the korean table tennis team, and they posed for photographes together.

when the korean comrades-in-arms were to leave changsha at noon, lo tieh-kai was among the first to come to the airport to see them off. the korean comrades-in-arms warmly shook hands with and embraced the old man, with tears in their eyes.

Korean Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea led by team leader kang yung kwan and deputy team leader kim dong heub left here for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china. the team is carrying with it the fraternal friendship of the chinese people and their sportsmen for the korean people and their sportsmen.

giving the team a warm send-off at the airport were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission and the organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, ting hsi-lin, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and wu hsiao-ta, as well as chinese table tennis players.

also present at the airport were hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife, as well as members of the korean embassy.

an atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed at the peking airport today. leading members of chinese organizations concerned cordially shook hands with kang yung kwan and kim dong heub, leader and deputy leader of the korean team, and coaches and players of the korean team by the side of the plane while the players of the two countries warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

as the korean comrades-in-arms got on board the plane, the chinese sportsmen sang with feelings "song of general kim il sung" and the korean comrades-in-arms sang "the east is red". the singing of revolutionary songs, warm applause and "good-bye, comrades-in-arms exclamation" fully indicated the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and korea.

the sportsmen of the two countries exchanged souvenirs upon departure.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

"Vietnamese Film Week" To Be Held in China in Honor of 25th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

a "vietnamese film week" is to be held in china, jointly sponsored by the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, in honour of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the film week will begin on september 1 and end on september 7. in the period the vietnamese films "we are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressors", "the heroic con co island" and "the road to the front" will be shown in peking, shanghai, tientsin, shenyang, kwangchow, nanning, kunming, wuhan, sian and foochow.

an opening ceremony of the vietnamese film week was held in peking this morning. among those attending the ceremony were leading members of the organizations concerned fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, ting hsi-lin, shen chien, ti fu-tsai, hsien huai-teh, chen chieh and chen shu-huai.

present at the ceremony were: ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy in china of the kingdom of cambodia, and vietnamese experts, students and trainees in peking.

at the opening ceremony, the comrades-in-arms of china, viet nam, korea and cambodia saw "we are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressors" and the two other vietnamese films which reflect the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Concludes Visit in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 30, 1970)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min left here today after a visit to the 17th damascus international fair and to syria.

he was seen off at the airport by ammal jammal, syrian vice-minister of economy and foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Agnew's Criminal Scheme in His Asia Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "agnew's criminal scheme in his asia tour". the article reads in full as follows:

spiro agnew, no. 2 chieftain of u.s. imperialism, recently made another trip to asia to collude with its lackeys pak jung hi, chiang kai-shek, nguyen van thieu, thanom, lon nol and their like. the main purpose of this god of plague in his tour obviously is to strengthen the u.s. imperialist plot of aggression in asia.

upon his arrival at seoul, agnew promptly declared that the united states will "provide" the pak jung hi puppet clique "with additional military assistance" and "re-equip" the puppet troops of south korea. he announced that three more groups of u.s. imperialism's air force will be sent to south korea. he flew to saigon to strengthen the aggressive war in viet nam under the signboard of the so-called "vietnamization" by further fostering the nguyen van thieu puppet clique. before his arrival at phnom penh, agnew flagrantly declared that the nixon administration is "going to do everything" it can to support the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique and will continue in expanding the indo-china war. it is similarly clear that his bangkok visit is aimed at driving more thai mercenaries to the battlefields in indo-china to serve as cannon-fodder for u.s. imperialism.

what is particularly intolerable is that agnew flagrantly sneaked into china's territory taiwan province to see chiang kai-shek, the political mummy who has long been spurned by the chinese people. he reaffirmed that u.s. imperialism will continue to support the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and be hostile to the chinese people. this is another serious provocation against the chinese people.

agnew came to asia at a time when u.s. imperialism has suffered repeated defeats in its aggression in asia and when its lackeys are getting panicky. he tried to boost the morale of the lackeys and puppets of u.s. imperialism and fasten them more tightly to the u.s. war chariot so as to make them serve u.s. imperialism in expanding the aggression in asia. an american news agency admitted that it was to push further the notorious "nixon doctrine" that agnew hastily made his second trip to asia in less than eight months.

but agnew's scheme can never come to pass. in fact, no sooner had the "nixon doctrine" been dished up than it went bankrupt. in the past year or more, besieged by the flames of the asian people's revolution, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys were badly battered everywhere. the nixon administration had smugly calculated to use its lackeys as a shock force. but its lackeys proved to be useless and it has to take the field itself. its invasion of cambodia demonstrates this. having been soundly thrashed, it once again pins its hope on its lackeys. the record of u.s. imperialism in pushing the "nixon doctrine" in asia in the past year or more is a record of ignominious defeats. agnew's asia tour exactly reflects the present awkward position in which u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have landed themselves in asia.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the affairs of asia should be run by the peoples of asia themselves and not by the united states. united states aggression in asia will only arouse the extensive and resolute resistance of the peoples of asia."

today, the anti-u.s. storm of the asian people is more violent than ever. the revolutionary forces in asia are more powerful and the unity of the asian people is closer than ever. agnew and his ilk have hatched many plots in their repeated trips to asia. they fancy themselves clever, but the results are contrary to their wishes. whoever takes the field, whether it is the master or the lackey, can never save the u.s. aggressors from their fate of utter defeat in asia; instead, it can only arouse the stronger opposition of the asian people.

US

10,000 Mexican-Americans Demonstrate Against Nixon's Policy of War

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1970)

10,000 mexican-americans yesterday held a powerful demonstration and rally in los angeles, california, to oppose the nixon administration's aggressive war in indo-china and protesting against the drafting by the reactionary authorities of large numbers of mexican-americans to serve as cannon-fodder for the interests of u.s. monopoly capital, according to los angeles reports. this was the third large-scale protest demonstration held by mexican-americans in los angeles since september last year against the reactionary external and internal policies of the nixon administration. it fully reflected the daily awakening of the mexican-americans.

participating in the demonstration and rally were not only mexican-americans residing in los angeles, but also those from texas and other states. the procession was 5-kilometre long and followed by a protest rally at a park. the demonstrators, carrying placards with slogans condemning nixon, set up a picket line around the place.

thrown into panic by the mexican-americans' struggle against u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression, the reactionary authorities immediately called in hundreds of policemen to watch the demonstrators. the armed policemen broke into the rally place and savagely suppressed the masses with teargas. but the demonstrating mexican-americans, not intimidated by the reactionary authorities' brutal suppression, persisted in their struggle. with great indignation, they fought a brave battle against the police, using bricks and bottles as weapons. the reactionary police outrageously opened fire on the demonstrators, killing one and injuring dozens, and arrested many of them arbitrarily. the fascist outrages of the reactionary authorities sent the mexican-americans into greater fury. broad masses of mexican-americans, out of their hatred and grievances, new and old, against the ruling clique, waged a more furious struggle against police violence. they fought the reactionary police in several blocks in the eastern part of the city. they smashed and set fire to police cars, built barriers and counter-attacked the police with home-made

fire bottles. they also set fire to shops which used to deceive and exploit them, filling the eastern part of the city with flame and smoke. the struggle lasted for four hours.

there are 5,600,000 mexican-americans in the united states who live in abject poverty under the oppression of the u.s. monopoly calitalist class. the mexican-americans have for a long time waged incessant struggles against exploitation and oppression. in the past few years, they also fought against the policies of war and aggression of the u.s. ruling clique. this indicates that the revolutionary struggle of the broad masses of the american people against the reactionary external and internal policies of the nixon administration is developing in width and depth.

Americans Demonstrate Against US Aggression in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

7,000 american people in portland, oregon state, held a demonstration yesterday in protest against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in viet nam, according to a report from washington.

shouting slogans, the demonstrators marched through downtown portland, a large city in the northwestern part of the united states, carrying banners reading "victory to the vietnamese people exclamation" and "power to the people exclamation" a number of protesters held high flags of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

the reactionary authorities rushed large numbers of national guardsmen into the city. but the demonstrators continued their march which covered more than three kilometres.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 10, 1970 No. 4736

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* NATIONAL *
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"EVERYDAY READING"

"Study Before a Shift, Application During a Shift, Rating After a Shift" Is a Good Method

- method adopted by Yunghung Silk Mill, Chiahsing, for conducting workers groups' "everyday reading"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1970)

Workers in a silk filature in Chekiang Province are required to read Mao's writings everyday before starting work, to apply what they have learned from their reading, and assess the results of their reading and application. This is said to be producing marked results in ideological revolutionization of the workers themselves.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "Study Chairman Mao's works with problems in mind, study and apply his works in a living way, combine study with practice, study what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and make great efforts in applying what is learned," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Yunghung Silk Mill, Chiahsing, Chekiang, adopts the method of "study before a shift, application during a shift, rating after a shift," thereby perfecting the system governing the worker groups' "everyday reading," and also urging the cadres and the masses to revolutionize their thinking.

Study Before a Shift with Problems in Mind

Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, the workers of Yunghung Silk Mill, Chiahsing, persevere in studying Chairman Mao's works every day. "Study before a shift" has become an unchangeable system.

At the beginning, some worker groups did not tightly grasp the basic question of the attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that the phenomena of "reading for reading's sake" and "disregarding practical effects" prevailed for some time. In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by 'shooting the arrow at the target.'" This made all understand that: "Study before a shift" must be conducted with problems in mind, in connection with practice and by shooting the arrow at the target, so that we can have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought and promote revolutionization of our thinking.

To conduct "study before a shift" well, the cadres must go in the fore and set examples of doing study in connection with thinking and practice. The leader of a worker group also must have a clear picture of the ideological state of the group members and aimfully lead the masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.

For some time in the past, one of the young workers of the mess hall of the No. 8 workshop was discontented with his work in the mess hall. Accordingly, Chou Chin-ken, a communist and a worker group leader, organized all to study "Serve the People" and, in the spirit of "wholly" and "completely" serving the people as Chang Szu-teh did, helped and educated this youth. He also asked some old workers who had suffered bitterly in the old society to give this youth class education. Consequently, this youth very quickly heightened his thinking and worked contentedly in the mess hall.

Conscious Application During a Shift

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." What has been "studied before a shift" must be "applied during a shift"; only when "application during a shift" is carried out well will it be possible to promote "study before a shift" and to raise the level of "study before a shift." The workers of this mill persevere in "application during a shift," applying it chiefly in remolding world outlook.

On one occasion, the comrade who worked with Ts'ao Yu-chen, a woman worker of the No. 11 squad of the No. 5 workshop, in cleaning the cocoon supplying machine applied for leave and went home on private business. "Should I ask for help from the leadership of the workshop?" She remembered Chairman Mao's great teaching "Fear neither hardship nor death," and decided to do alone

the work for two people, and to temper her power of will and to remold her world outlook while doing this work. She worked with all-out efforts and tried all possible means to heighten the efficiency of washing the cocoon supplying machine. She usually could clean only 40 cocoon supplying machines or more one day. That day, she cleaned 92 machines.

The technical force in the No. 2 squad of the No. 3 workshop was weak. The workers there were often away on sick leave. In addition, effort was seldom made to grasp political work and much time was devoted to grasping production some time ago, so that this squad had always fallen behind other squads in production. Ever since "everyday reading" was conducted before the shift, the workers of this squad studied before the shift, applied during the shift and conscientiously remolded their thinking after the shift. Their mental outlook went through a deep change. In a fight to reel off 3-A grade raw silk from Double-A grade material, they perseveringly put politics in command, gave prominence to ideological work, and worked hard and ingeniously. The quality of raw silk turned out by this squad ranked first in the whole workshop.

Prompt Rating After a Shift

The workers and staff members of Yunghung Silk Mill perseveringly made use of ten minutes' time after their shift to carry out "rating after a shift" activities. "Rating after a shift" is an examination of the "study before a shift" and the "application during a shift"; its purpose is to consolidate and improve study and application. How should "rating after a shift" be conducted well?

"Rating after a shift" must be carried out straightforwardly in connection with a subject. "Rating after a shift" lasts for only ten minutes. The time available is short, but much has to be dealt with. This makes it necessary to grasp a single good personality or deed, a single living idea, a single new problem, and to discuss it, rate it and draw a conclusion. In this way, the cadres and the masses may continuously heighten their level of understanding and enhance their ideological consciousness.

One day, Sung Ch'ing-lan of the No. 6 squad of the No. 4 workshop, went in the morning to attend a meeting in the hsien headquarters. She came to work in the afternoon without taking her lunch. Taking hold of this incident, the leader of this squad commended her in the "rating after a shift," thereby rousing the workers' consciousness in working selflessly for the revolutionary cause.

Short commentary is a powerful weapon in conducting "rating after a shift" well. With the "rating after a shift" developed in depth, the workers of many groups took up the pen to write short commentaries. They actively commend the good personalities and good deeds by means of blackboard notices and broadcasting. This effectively promotes the deep-going development of the "rating after a shift." Consequently, a brisk and lively

situation emerges in the whole mill where every one praises good personalities and good deeds, criticizes erroneous ideas and grasps evil practice.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

MILITIA

Growing Up in the Great Struggle To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- story of "red-banner militia regiment" in Chiaohsieh commune, Hai-an hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1970)

> The class enemy tried to disband the "Red Banner Militia Regiment" of Chiaohsieh commune, Hai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, but the militiamen fought back and firmly established themselves as defenders of Mao's revolutionary line.--SCMP Ed.

At an outpost in the Yellow Sea neighboring our great motherland, there flies a red banner which carries through militia work organizationally, politically and militarily--the "red-banner militia regiment" in Chiaohsieh commune, Hai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, which is an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought under the PLA Nanking Command.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and peacefully, but only in the course of struggle." The brilliant course covered by the "red-banner militia regiment" of Chiaohsieh commune is a course of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The broad masses of militiamen, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, bravely defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and compose a song of triumph in "organizing units of the people's militia on a big scale."

I

Under the illumination of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, the "red-banner militia regiment" of Chiaohsieh commune advanced in great strides. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were very happy about and proud of the growth of this unit of the people's militia. But the handful of class enemies mortally feared and bitterly hated this group and tried all possible means to undermine it.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies, blinded by their personal interests jumped out from behind the scene and unabashedly spread the "theory that the militia system is outdated" promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his partners P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. They spoke disparagingly about the great significance of organizing the people's militia on a big scale and declared that they would totally abolish the "red-banner militia regiment" of Chiaohsieh commune.

The militiamen of Chiaohsieh commune who had withstood long tempering launched a struggle to "defend the banner" against the class enemies who wanted to "pull down the banner." They said: "Chairman Mao's idea of people's war is the life blood of the revolutionary people. We pledge, under an oath of death, to defend the great red banner of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war!"

During the days of intense fighting, Ts'ai Yuan-hsiang, secretary of the Party committee of the commune and political commissar of the "red-banner militia regiment," went to propagandize Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and the great significance of organizing the people's militia on a big scale where the struggle was the most violent. When the class enemies in Tunli brigade were spreading the fallacy that "the militia is outdated" and declaring that "all cadres of the militia should stand aside," Ts'ai Yuan-hsiang came to the No. 2 militia platoon of Tunli brigade. He got together with the militiamen to study penetratingly the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on the strengthening of the building of the people's militia, making them see more clearly that organizing the people's militia on a big scale was geared to the class struggle. They said firmly: "The revolution has not ended, we must not lay down our guns! Before imperialism, revisionism and reaction have been done away with, the people's militia must be organized on a big scale!" With the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and after a few rounds of struggle, the militiamen of Tunli brigade totally dragged out the handful of class enemies who were dreaming of "pulling down the banner and seizing the gun."

The class enemies frenziedly attempted to pull down this red banner, that is, the "red-banner militia regiment," but they exposed themselves in the end and the militiamen of Chiaohsieh were tempered. After going through this fight, the broad masses of militiamen of the "red-banner militia regiment" understood more deeply than ever Chairman Mao's idea of people's war. They had one thousand and one things to say, which could be boiled down to one sentence: We definitely will hold high the great red banner of Chairman Mao's policy, "Organize units of the people's militia on a big scale." Despite the very acute and complicated conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, they did not miss even a single shift of duty and never forgot to polish their guns. During the struggle, they held still higher the great red banner of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war.

II

In March 1966, the PLA Nanking Command conferred the title of a "red-banner militia regiment" on the militia regiment of Chiaohsieh commune. Not long after that, it sent a working group to help this militia regiment in penetratingly implementing Vice Chairman Lin's five-point principle regarding the giving of prominence to politics, in launching on a still bigger scale the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and in accelerating the revolutionized building of the people's militia.

At the time, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in Kiangsu also sent some people hastily to Chiaohsieh. They unabashedly peddled the revisionist trash "production comes first," and threatened the militiamen, saying: "Whether or not militia work is carried out well is judged by whether the militiamen have played a big role in production." Seeing that they did not take the same road taken by the working group, the militiamen resolutely opposed them. They pointed out straightforwardly: "You want to weaken the fighting strength of the militia. You will never succeed! Whether or not militia work has been carried out well is judged not only by whether the militiamen have played a big role in the struggle for production, but what is more important, by whether they have played a big role in class struggle!" Seeing the situation unfavorable to them, these people went away dejectedly.

"There is no construction without destruction." The broad masses of militiamen of the "red-banner militia regiment" of Chiaohsieh commune learned deeply from practical struggle that only by taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to continuously eliminate "Liu's poison" will they be able to heighten their class consciousness, to arm themselves with the idea of class struggle, to do sentry duty well in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in defense of the socialist motherland, and to fully play their role. For this reason, they studied and applied Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle more consciously and in a living way, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism regularly.

Miu San-yung, leader of the militia platoon of Chiaohsi brigade, once thought that the militia was for the purpose of preventing the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists from making trouble. After studying Chairman Mao's instructions on militia work, he acquired all-round understanding of the function of the militia: The militia not only must strictly prevent the class enemies at home from carrying out sabotage and making trouble and contribute their strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also show concern for the class struggle in the international sphere and always be prepared against the aggression of imperialism.

III

In the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Kiangsu cherished utter hatred against this backbone force in the three great revolutionary movements and did their utmost to spread the "theory that the militia is useless." But the militiamen of Chiaohsieh commune not only were the principal vanguard force in class struggle, but also acted as a brave trail-blazer in scientific experiment and struggle for production. They took solid action to totally expose the shameless scandal spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents.

Chiaohsieh was an area producing both grain and cotton. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people,"

they decided to expand the growing of paddy. In expanding the growing of paddy, a conspicuous question was to quickly change the situation of frequent attacks by flood and drought. In the "people's war" to build water conservation projects, the militiamen of Chiaohsieh commune relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and used their shoulders and hands to win one victory after another.

Hungsheng brigade was an example. This brigade was situated in the northwest corner of the commune, where the land was the highest and the earth had the largest quantity of salt, and where attacks of drought and flood were frequent. A bourgeois "paddy expert" had declared this place as a "forbidden area of paddy."

The militiamen of Hungsheng brigade did not believe in this heresy. They said heroically: "With Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, we can overcome any difficulty; armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we definitely will make this saline land take on a new look." More than 300 militiamen went spiritedly to the worksite for a water conservation project and marked into the "forbidden area of paddy." When the water conservation project was completed by more than half, the busy farming season for summer harvesting and summer growing came, so that a shortage in manpower arose. Accordingly, 160 basic-level militiamen formed a shock team. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they eventually dug a wide and deep canal. After more than two years' continuous fighting, they accomplished a huge engineering feat involving 210,000 cubic meters of earth, a network of drainage and irrigation canals, grew green seedlings in the former saline land, and won victories one after another.

- Chieh-fang-chün Pao correspondent and
NCNA correspondent

(Abridged by our newspaper)

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Heilungkiang Province Expands Light Industry with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1970)

> Revolutionary committees at all levels in Heilungkiang are working hard to develop light industry by rousing the masses and firmly insisting on self-reliance. Emphasis is placed on small-scale factories and handicraft industries.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Harbin) Illuminated by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," revolutionary committees at all levels in Heilungkiang Province boldly rouse the masses to work hard and rely on their own efforts to vigorously expand light industry. Since the turn of this year, more than 3,000 factories (workshops) and groups have been set up in various localities, turning out large quantities of products such as matches, soap, cloth shoes, cotton thread in spools, cotton cloth, electric light bulbs, bicycles, knitting wool, and knitwear. This greatly heightens the level of self-sufficiency in consumer products in the province. This is rapidly ending the backwardness of the province's light industry.

The problem of the line was the basic cause of the prolonged backwardness of light industry in Heilungkiang Province. After its establishment, the provincial revolutionary committee, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses," tightly grasped the struggle between the two lines on the front of light industry.

Since the turn of this year, they have organized the broad revolutionary masses on the front of light industry in the whole province many times to hold meetings to make analysis of the line, and adopted the method of comparison between the typical advanced cases and the typical backward cases to make analysis of the line, so as to further eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running industry and to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses in the struggle between the two lines.

They tightly grasped the three aspects, namely, reliance on foreign aid, undue emphasis on things ostentatious and foreign, and doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, which hindered the development of light industry, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth.

Formerly, because the spirit of self-reliance was lacking, nothing was done to produce many kinds of raw materials which could be produced in this province. For example, tallow which was needed in soap production had to be processed in localities outside the province each year, thus wasting manpower, money and transport. After making an analysis of the line, the chemical works at Chiamussu and Yushuit'un made use of the old equipment and took only some 40 days to build two tallow workshops, whose capacity of processing could meet the needs of this province.

The revolutionary mass criticism also helped overcome the erroneous idea of laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious and foreign and implement the policy of simultaneous adoption of indigenous and foreign methods and simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises, thereby promoting the quick development of light industry. For example, in the making of electric light bulbs, undue emphasis was formerly laid on things ostentatious and foreign and one-sided attention was paid to building modern, big factories. As a result, nothing was achieved. Now the masses are roused to build small factories for making electric light bulbs. Seventeen factories are under construction, and ten of them are carrying out production on a small scale.

The analysis of the line also helped overcome the ideas of moving ina rut and establish the heroic ambition of catching up with and surpassing the advanced world level. For example, this province has plentiful resources for a linen cloth industry. But in the past everything was done according to the old rules and courage was lacking in opening a new way. The old technological processes were still used in flax retting, decorticating, spinning and weaving. This long prevented the industry from advancing and caused overstocking of raw materials.

The broad masses thoroughly criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They perseveringly took their road in developing industry. They evolved new methods of flax retting and made a new flax decortication machine. Linen output increased. Meanwhile, various localities and various linen factories were mobilized to run mostly small linen mills. Now, 15 small linen mills of different types are under construction in the province. Five of them have been put into operation.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly rouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements," the leading departments of Heilungkiang Province firmly relied on the masses and brought the enthusiasm of various localities and various departments into full play. The methods they adopted were:

1. They vigorously set up factories in streets in the city and in commune and brigades in the countryside.

For example, in Hailin hsien, 80 small factories have been set up at the hsien, commune and brigade levels since the turn of this year in accordance with the local requirements and the material resources. They turn out 204 varieties of products, including iron and wooden farm tools, small agricultural machines, motors, housing utensils, paper, small knitwear, fabrics, thereby greatly heightening the level of self-sufficiency of industrial products for daily use in this hsien.

2. Handicraft is brought into full play. Handicraft factories may be run on a small scale, in a decentralized manner and in diverse ways. They have the spirit of hard working. They generate a tremendous force once they are organized.

In Harbin municipality, 14 handicraft factories and cooperatives have taken up the task of manufacturing bicycle parts of a complete range, and can very quickly make some samples.

A small handicraft factory in T'angyuan hsien takes up on its own initiative the task of producing weaving machine parts, thus filling the blank in the making of weaving machine parts in the province.

3. Big factories run small ones, and old factories lead new ones. Small factories (workshops) are run on a big scale by making use of the unused equipment, surplus manpower and offal from big factories and by the method of "a hen laying eggs."

For example, Harbin Cigaret Factory made use of its unused equipment and spread some of its personnel to build a cigaret factory, which could produce 50,000 cases of cigaret a year, in Pachiatzu commune, Wuch'ang hsien. This cigaret factory has now been put into operation.

Tsitsihar Sugar Refinery made full use of the large quantities of its by-products and discards. It also used cinders to make bricks; it used odd bits of sugar beet to produce wine; it used earth residues to make cement.

In this way, a thing can be fully utilized and one factory may develop into many factories.

4. Effort is made to bring the enthusiasm of various departments into full play and to boldly rouse all to develop light industry.

Since the turn of this year, a new situation has emerged where a coal department runs a glass factory and a leather shoes factory, a forestry department runs a pulp mill and a rubber factory and a wooden furniture factory, a petroleum department runs an electric light bulb factory and a chemical fiber factory, a machine-building department runs a weaving machine works and a light industrial molds factory, and various lines of trades run small factories.

To insure that the mass movement of running light industry on a big scale may develop soundly in the correct direction, Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee proceeded from practice in line with Chairman Mao's teachings about "making overall planning and strengthening leadership" and "making suitable arrangements with due consideration for all parties concerned." After making investigations to find out the situation of material resources, the existing productive capacity, the social needs and the level of self-sufficiency, it actively worked to achieve balance in various fields and correctly handled the following three relationships:

Relationship between the whole and the part. The whole is put in command of the Party, and the principle of putting a part subordinate to the whole is upheld.

In the course of running light industry on a big scale, various localities were very enthusiastic in expanding light industry and aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in many varieties of products, so that two different tendencies emerged:

The province had enough of some products and to spare or had basically enough of these products. But some localities which did not have enough of these products and proceeded from the local point of view wanted to build factories for turning out these products. The leading department concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee exchanged information with various localities and organized exchange of supplies, so that these localities did not have to build new factories and the State's capital was saved.

The other tendency was that: Judging from the local viewpoint, some localities had enough of some products and to spare. But the province as a whole did not have enough of these products. Those localities which had too much of these products often proceeded from one point of their own needs and reduced production. The department concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee made an investigation together with these localities and explained to them the actual needs. Consequently, these localities strengthened their overall point of view and strove to expand production.

The relationship between supply of raw materials and processing of products. Attention should first be paid to the supply of raw materials and to insuring the supply of raw materials. The newly-established factories should chiefly be orientated toward the local market and obtain materials locally. The factories run by streets in townships and cities should chiefly make use of the odd bits of materials discarded by the local big factories and the used materials recovered in society, and process products for the big factories. The factories run by communes and brigades in the countryside should chiefly make use of the large quantities of straws, grass, willow twigs, hemp, alkali, nitrate and other farm by-products and raw materials obtained locally, process farm products and other by-products, supply the State with small commodities or industry with raw materials or semi-finished products. The small factories (workshops) run by big factories chiefly make comprehensive

use of the by-products and discards of these big factories. In this way, the phenomenon of scrambling for raw materials may be prevented and local material resources can be used rationally.

The relationship between unified plan and management by grades. In line with the unified plan of the whole province, the products are managed at different levels. The staple products are managed by the provincial and administrative district levels, so that the enthusiasm of a locality can be brought into full play. This makes it convenient for the provincial authority to grasp the major points and also makes it possible to exploit the enthusiasm of various localities.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Exhibition of Indigenous Equipment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1970)

an exhibition of indigenous equipment is being held at the shanghai exhibition centre.

the rich exhibits show the inexhaustible creativity of the shanghai workers armed with mao tsetung thought.

among the exhibits are a machine tool with its column, guide-rail and pedestal made of granite which embodies the spirit of hard work of the shanghai working class, a chinese-style machine for growing crystals which surpasses the advanced world level, various types of unique special-purpose automatic and semi-automatic machine tools and a coping wiring machine for making metallic micro-hoses, which reflects the heroism of the shanghai workers. on display are also many new technologies and techniques which surpass advanced world levels.

these pieces of equipment made by the shanghai workers with indigenous methods are the fruit of their carrying out chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". they make full use of existing simple equipment, are based on local resources, require little investment and are built and bring results quickly. indigenous methods are used to turn out up-to-date products, big jobs are tackled with small equipment, and simple equipment makes machines requiring up-to-date technique.

the shanghai workers have turned out many high-quality, precision and up-to-the-minute products with indigenous methods that they devised.

the high-speed wire-drawing machine turned out by the shanghai bare copper wire factory can draw a copper wire with a diameter of three mm. into fine wire only 0.41 mm. in diameter. the efficiency of the machine far surpasses that of imported ones. this factory is very small and equipped with old machines. in the absence of equipment, the workers used hammers and chisels. lacking testing metres, they used indigenous methods. in this way, they were able to turn out machines for drawing out fine wire quickly and efficiently.

working on a wooden bench, workers at the shanghai metal hose plant produced stainless steel micro-hose for the gastroscope, a kind of high-precision medical apparatus. the inside diameter of the hose is only 0.43 mm. and the outside diameter 1.11 mm. this had to be imported in the past and the capitalist countries set exorbitant terms. veteran workers of the plant were indignant at hearing this and made up their minds to produce the metallic micro-hose. in the absence of a coping wiring machine, they relied on their practical experience and collective wisdom and started the project by indigenous methods. they turned out china's first micro-hose of stainless steel after numerous experiments.

another salient feature of the indigenous equipment is that it is simple in structure but capable of making products that require complicated technique.

workers at the shanghai number eleven radio factory innovated a hydraulic punching press for making the case of high volume

loudspeakers. cases for 25-watt loudspeakers used to be hammered out by hand. it took a worker a whole work shift to hammer out three or four cases. efficiency was low and labour intensity high. the workers were anxious to change this backward method. imported automatic machines for making the case are complicated in structure and cumbersome, and they take 20 minutes to process a case. the veteran workers decided to make a better machine themselves. after repeated experiments to improve the indigenous equipment they finally perfected it. it can now process a case in one minute, far surpassing the efficiency of imported equipment.

shanghai workers have also worked wonders by tackling big jobs with small equipment.

the workers of the shanghai chienshe machinery plant, known for their spirit of "ants nibbling at bones", began to make machine tools and other indigenous equipment in the big leap forward in 1958 under the guidance of the general line for building socialism set forth by chairman mao. in the intervening years, they have improved the properties of the equipment, widened its range of applicability and increased the varieties. many tough jobs which imported machines were unable to handle have been successfully tackled by these "ants".

on exhibit is a combination milling machine made by workers of the chienshe machinery plant which can process metal plates eight metres long, three metres wide and weighing 32 tons. in the past, only a few big plants in shanghai with huge equipment could process plates of this size. the indigenous equipment turned out by the shanghai chienshe machinery plant for this purpose is light, easy to handle and efficient.

the spirit of "ants nibbling at bones" of the shanghai chienshe machinery plant has been adopted far and wide by shanghai's industry. the workers of the huchiang machinery plant accepted the task of processing a great modulus bevel gear with a diametre of 3.4 metres. the factory did not have any modern equipment. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, the workers dared to scale heights hitherto unscaled and designed four power heads. this enabled them to carry out four different processes simultaneously and tackle the big jobs successfully.

abundant facts at the exhibition tell how the introduction of every indigenous method and the creation of every piece of indigenous equipment invariably involved a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

the workers of the shanghai chienshe machinery plant in 1958 invented the process of tackling big jobs with small equipment in the spirit of "ants nibbling at bones" and found a way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in processing big machine parts. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace to stifle the workers' creativeness in every way possible. some bourgeois technical authorities at the chienshe machinery plant asserted that the indigenous equipment was "uncivilized" and "unpresentable". the workers saw through their conspiracy. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they withstood the adverse current, adhered to the principle of following our own road in developing industry, and constantly developed the spirit of "ants nibbling at bones". this played a great role in production.

the exhibition shows that the mass movement for technical innovations is developing vigorously. this proves that once chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is grasped by the masses, the 700 million chinese people will surely be able to make greater contributions to mankind exclamation

COAL MINING

Northwest China Coal Mines Help Hsien and Communes Develop Local Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 1, 1970)

the revolutionary committee of the ankanchen coal mines in kansu province, northwest china, has established links with lintao county in the middle of the province, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". it enthusiastically and constantly helps the county and its communes develop local industry, build water conservancy projects, repair farm machinery and tools and train technical forces for the rural areas, thus contributing to the expansion of agricultural production.

in carrying out this work, the ankanchen coal mines always put proletarian politics to the fore and pay great attention to using mao tsetung thought in supporting agriculture effectively. the coal mines sent a "three-in-one" building team composed of workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians to the worksite of the taohui canal expansion project. members of the team ran mao tsetung thought study classes with the poor and lower-middle peasants. together they studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and held meetings to exchange experience in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

the yangwashan number one and number two tunnel projects are the key part of the canal expansion project. the geological structures are complicated and there is underground water in the mountains, making the tunnelling work very difficult. the members of the building team and the peasant workers studied chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." this strengthened their determination to overcome difficulties and they started the tunnelling work on schedule. in the course of the work, the building team enthusiastically helped the poor and lower-middle peasants master various skills in tunnelling. according to the original plan, it would take three to five years to complete the two tunnels. but after one and a half year's hard work, one of the tunnels was completed and the other nearly completed. in addition, some 178,000 yuan was saved.

in supporting agriculture, the revolutionary committee and the workers are always concerned about what concerns the poor and lower-middle peasants and think about what they think of. lintao county is in a dry area. twentyfive people's communes of the county are located in the mountains. water conservancy projects and agricultural production in many mountainous communes and brigades developed slowly before the great

proletarian cultural revolution. this was due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. comrades from the coal mines bore in mind in supporting agriculture chairman mao's great teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". wherever they went, they helped the poor and lower-middle peasants discover sources of water, lay water pipes and dam streams. they also helped install turbine pumps, diesel engines and small machinery for grinding grain for people's communes and production brigades, thus solving the problem of processing farm produce.

the revolutionary committee and the workers did their best to help the county and people's communes develop local industry by their own efforts in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". lintao county is short of fuel which presents a major problem in building local industry. seven surveyors and veteran workers of a support agriculture team crossed mountains and rivers to look for coal deposits. then they helped the local poor and lower-middle peasants open small coal pits with indigenous methods. more technicians are needed by the countryside as county and commune-run industry increases. the support agriculture team has trained over 700 young peasants of poor or lower-middle peasant origin as technicians through study classes and in other ways. these technicians now play an important role in the county's industry and agriculture.

with the support of the ankanchen coal mines, lintao county this year built a match factory, pharmaceutical plant, sugar refinery and small coal mine. twentyseven small rural hydro-electric stations are under construction or nearing completion. by relying on its own efforts, the county has built 128 water conservancy projects which irrigate over 860 hectares. this contributes to the speedy development of agricultural production.

the ankanchen coal mines brought into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers by supporting agriculture. although the coal mines have transferred over one hundred workers to this work, revolution and production in the coal mines have not been affected but on the contrary have improved. the mines fulfilled the state targets for coal hewing and tunnelling for the first half of this year 33 days ahead of schedule. daily and monthly output are at all-time highs.

PUBLICATIONS

Popular Editions of Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

a popular edition of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the score for orchestral music of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and the score for its vocal parts have been published by the people's publishing house. they will be on sale at the hsinhua bookstores in peking and other parts of china beginning today. this is to help popularize the model revolutionary theatrical works throughout the country.

the publication of these editions are a new contribution by the printing and publishing workers in conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's policy "literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers".

popular editions of the modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern" and "shachiapang" will be published shortly.

the popular editions consist of three parts: the script, the selected arias and stage photographs. they will help popularize the model revolutionary theatrical works among workers, peasants and soldiers.

the printing and publishing workers and the revolutionary art workers have made painstaking, concerted efforts in preparing these editions. they are now going all out to publish various editions of the model revolutionary theatrical works at the highest possible speed and with high quality. these editions include popular editions, comprehensive editions, scores for orchestral music, scores for vocal parts and stage photographs. all this is intended to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

1970 Agreement for Goods Exchange and Payments Signed between China and Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 1, 1970)

the 1970 agreement for goods exchange and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the bulgarian people's republic was signed here yesterday.

the agreement was signed by wang pen-tsu, head of the chinese government trade delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to bulgaria, and vasil angelsky, head of the bulgarian government trade delegation and director of the import and export department of the ministry of foreign trade.

the signing ceremony was attended by dobri alexiev, bulgarian vice-minister of foreign trade; hristo deczkov, director of the protocol department, and vjrba canev, director of the 5th department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

before the signing ceremony, vice-minister of foreign trade alexiev met all the members of the chinese government trade delegation.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea, Issues Statement Repudiating Slanders against Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia by Indonesian and Malayan Authorities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued a statement on august 29, sternly repudiating the despicable slanders against the royal government of national union of cambodia by the indonesian and malayan authorities. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of national united front of cambodia

the governments of djakarta (indonesia) and of kuala lumpur (malaya) are now making every endeavour to prove on an international scale that the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia is a "government in exile" and "a government without territory".

i wish to recall that first: even big american newspapers admitted that the national united front of cambodia of the so-called "communists" occupies more than half of cambodia; second: well-known american reporters (such as richard dudman) and french reporters (such as kavier baron) who were recently released by the national united front of cambodia formally recognize the existence of this khmer front and the cambodian people's national liberation army; third: the principal ministers of the royal government (vice-prime minister and minister of national defence, minister of interior and minister of information) are on the land of cambodia in the midst of the khmer people and are leading the people's and national administration.

the so-called lon nol "government" only governs the city of phnom penh and its "authority" over some parts of the national territory outside of phnom penh is ensured exclusively by the south vietnamese army of the saigon generals thieu and ky.

in addition, this "government" is absolutely illegal as i pointed out in my "open letter to kings, heads of state and heads of government of non-aligned countries" while the royal government presided over by his excellency samdech penn nouth possesses all the attributes of the legal government of the khmer state (it is appointed by the legal head of state; it is at the head of an authentic people's army and administration now occupying two thirds of the national territory).

finally it is fitting to point out that malaya is an incompletely independent state, still dependent on great britain, especially in the field of national defence, and dependent on u.s.a., especially in the economic and financial field.

as to indonesia it is no more "neutral" than malaya or the lon nol and thieu-ky regimes.

since the deposition of president sukarno in djakarta, indonesia has become a state serving the cause of american imperialism openly and helping u.s. imperialism no less openly to penetrate into fraternal countries which were independent a short time ago, such as cambodia.

the inadmissible theses and pretensions formulated by the governments of djakarta and kuala lumpur in the interests of the anti-popular and pro-imperialist fascist phnom penh regime deserve to be rejected categorically by the sovereign states of the third world because these two governments, while defending lon nol's evil cause, serve solely the interests of u.s. imperialists, their money-lender, and betray ignobly the cause of their own brother the khmer people and, consequently, the ideals of anti-imperialist solidarity of the non-aligned nations and the people of the third world.

august 29, 1970
peking

CHINA AND GUINEA

First Group of Chinese Medical Team Leaves Guinea for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 31, 1970)

the first group of the chinese medical team working in guinea left here by plane for home on august 29 after completing their work in guinea.

they were seen off at the airport by a delegation of the secretariat of state for public health of guinea led by barry abdoulaye, general inspector of health. han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present at the airport.

after arriving in guinea in june 1968, this medical group worked in the conakry, macenta, gaoual and siguiri administrative regions. when they left these regions, they were given warm send-offs by the local responsible officials.

doumbouya kouramoudou, member of the central committee of the democratic party of guinea and secretary of the party's siguiri regional committee, said at a send-off party that "the chinese medical personnel, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, have given full play to the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and worked day and night." "the chinese doctors brought to us excellent thoughts and a good working style, particularly the spirit of self-reliance," he said.

he pointed out, "we are all on the same front and we have the common anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist objective. this is the basis on which we two peoples are closely united, and our friendship will surely be consolidated and developed."

doumbouya kouramoudou requested the chinese medical personnel to convey the guinean people's greetings to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung.

speaking on the occasion, representatives of the chinese medical personnel warmly praised the militant friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples and the achievements of the guinean people in the construction of their country and particularly in the development of public health. they expressed sincere thanks to the guinean government and people for their powerful support and cordial solicitude accorded to the chinese medical personnel.

when the chinese medical personnel left macenta, gaoual and siguiri, many local inhabitants came to their residences to say good-bye. many guinean friends asked the chinese medical personnel to convey, upon returning to peking, their greetings to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and their sincere wish for a long, long life to him.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Economic Plunder by US and British Imperialism against Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

"the voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on august 29 exposed the brutal exploitation and plunder of the malayan people and the people of north kalimantan by u.s. and british imperialism.

the commentary said that today british imperialism remains to be the direct ruler of malaya and is still controlling malaya's rubber and tin, the economic life-lines of the country. british imperialism has the rahman puppet clique and lee kuan yew puppet clique under its thumb through military treaties and continues the colonial war to massacre the malayan people and the people of north kalimantan.

the commentary said that according to the admission of the lee kuan yew puppet clique, the assets of british imperialism in the malay peninsula and singapore total 2,930 million pounds. in the past few years the investment of british monopoly capital has constantly increased.

the commentary said that while repeatedly changing its ruling methods and intensifying its economic plunder, british imperialism has also tightened its grip on the puppet clique through military treaties compelling it to expand its armed forces and carry on the colonial war in an attempt to stamp out the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people and the people of north kalimantan and to maintain the british imperialists' colonial interests.

the commentary pointed out that over the past few years u.s. imperialism, taking advantage of the decline of british imperialism, has stepped up its infiltration into malaya in various fields. at present, in the so-called "pioneer industries" alone the investment of u.s. monopoly capital in "malaysia" has reached 450 million malayan dollars. an official of the u.s. "embassy" in kuala lumpur disclosed early last may that in the past more than ten years there were 108 u.s. industrial and commercial companies which invested and established plants in "malaysia".

the commentary said that recently, the puppet clique had sold out malaya's territorial waters along the eastern and western coasts of the malay peninsula to a number of u.s. oil companies to prospect for and exploit petroleum.

the commentary said that japan, soviet revisionism, west germany and other countries have in the past few years also carried out economic expansion on a large scale into malaya and grabbed huge profits.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Sea-Going Freighter "Tuan Jie" Leaves Korea for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 1, 1970)

the chinese sea-going freighter "tuan jie" (unity) left the korean port nampo for home on august 29, carrying with it the friendship between the chinese and korean people. it arrived at nampo on august 25.

han su gil, korean vice-minister of foreign trade, han jong ryul, vice chairman of the nampo city people's committee, chong tae hyok, director of the korean foreign transportation corporation, an won hui, official in charge of the nampo port, and others were present on the wharf to welcome and see off the freighter upon its arrival and departure.

a representative of the chinese embassy in korea was also present on both occasions.

during its call at the korean port, the crew of "tuan jie" was given a warm reception by the korean comrades. vice-minister han su gil and vice-chairman han jong ryul gave separate banquets in honour of the crew. members of the crew visited mangyongdae, the former residence of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, as well as the museum of the korean revolution and the industrial and agricultural exhibition.

the captain of "tuan jie" gave a banquet on the ship on august 28. vice-minister han su gil and others were present. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

before the banquet, the guests toured the freighter.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, Premier Chou Greet 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a message to comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n. and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam. the full text of the message reads as follows:

hanoi

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam, we, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people have traversed a glorious course of fighting over the past 25 years. under the wise leadership of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat wars of aggression launched by imperialism, winning one brilliant victory after another. particularly in the last decade and more, the south vietnamese people,

displaying revolutionary heroism, have resisted the most barbarous war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism and badly battered the u.s. aggressors, while the people in northern viet nam have victoriously resisted u.s. imperialist aggression and scored outstanding achievements in socialist construction. the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has set a brilliant example to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

at present, the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has entered a new stage, and the situation is getting better and better. responding to the fighting call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, uniting closely and growing ever stronger through the fight, have dealt telling blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and continuously won new victories on all the battlefields of indo-china. the excellent situation in the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has greatly inspired and supported the peoples of the world in their revolutionary struggles. a new upsurge in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs is emerging throughout the world.

in order to extricate itself from its difficult position in indo-china, u.s. imperialism is pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more undisguisedly; while persistently expanding the war, it is plotting all kinds of schemes and machinations, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. however, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia who have been long tempered cannot be cowed or duped, and all u.s. imperialist schemes and machinations are doomed to failure.

the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the three indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we believe that the vietnamese people and the peoples of laos and cambodia, strengthening their unity, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly overcome the difficulties on the road of advance and drive all the u.s. aggressors out of indo-china. the chinese people and the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia are brothers and comrades-in-arms. we will always unite together, fight together and win victory together.

victory surely belongs to the heroic vietnamese people and indo-chinese peoples exclamation

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

september 1, 1970

Chinese Journalists', Medical Delegations Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 31, 1970)

the chinese journalists' delegation headed by comrade shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of hsinnua news agency, and the chinese medical delegation headed by comrade chang hsiao arrived here by air today.

the delegations came to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam and to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the viet nam journalists' association and the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries and of the d.r.v.n. ministry of public health respectively.

the chinese journalists' delegation was welcomed at the airport by hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, editor-in-chief of the paper "nhan dan" and president of the viet nam journalists' association; luu quy ky, secretary-general of the viet nam journalists' association; tran cac, member of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; dao tung, director-general of the viet nam news agency; ngo dien, director of the press and information department of the foreign ministry; nguyen dinh uoc, editor-in-chief of the paper "quan doi nhan dan" (people's army); and tran lam, director-general of the "voice of viet nam" radio; and others.

the chinese medical delegation was welcomed at the airport by responsible members of the d.r.v.n. ministry of public health le van phung and nho the bao; nguyen van dong; and superintendent of the south viet nam hospital trinh kin anh.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping, counsellor chen liang were also present to meet the delegations.

when the delegations left peking today, they were seen off at the airport by responsible members of the foreign ministry, the peking press and the ministry of public health han nien-lung, chang chi-chih, lu ying, chen chin-yuan, tai cheng-yuan, lai en, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, was also at the airport to see the delegations off.

ambassador ngo thuyen gave a send-off banquet for the delegations on august 30.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Aug. 31, 1970)

yao kuang, new-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of poland presented his credentials to marian spychalski, president of the council of state of the people's republic of poland, this afternoon.

president marian spychalski had a friendly talk with ambassador yao kuang.

present on the occasion were: stefan jedrychowski, minister of foreign affairs; edmund boratynski, director of the office of the council of state; zdzilaw marzec, director of the president's office of the council of state; edward bartol, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and franciszek stachowiak, vice-director of the second department of the foreign ministry.

ambassador yao kuang arrived in warsaw on august 24.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Statement by Spokesman of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade on Fact that People's Republic of China Has Not Conducted Any Trade, Direct or Indirect, with White Colonialist Authorities in South Africa and Rhodesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

of late, u.s. imperialism and its followers have repeatedly manufactured rumours, slanderously accusing the people's republic of china of trading with the white colonialist authorities in south africa and rhodesia. the spokesman of the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china has made a statement on this question, which reads in full as follows:

recently, the press of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices has incessantly manufactured and spread rumours, slanderously accusing the people's republic of china of trading with the white colonialist authorities in south africa and rhodesia. these

are sheer fabrications made with the ulterior purpose of sowing dissension in the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and african countries and sabotaging the friendship between the chinese people and the african people.

the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people have always firmly supported the just struggles of the peoples of south africa and zimbabwe against racial discrimination and for national independence. basing itself on this stand, the chinese government has never had any diplomatic contacts with the colonialist authorities in south africa or the white government of rhodesia and has long severed with them all economic and trade relations, direct or indirect. this stand of the chinese government is firm and unshakable and brooks no distortion. all schemes and intrigues aimed at sabotaging the friendship between the chinese people and the peoples of south africa, zimbabwe and the rest of africa are doomed to fail.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Embassy in Sudan Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 31, 1970)

the chinese embassy in the sudan gave a film reception on the evening of august 29, at which the chinese colour documentaries "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown and warmly received by the sudanese friends present on the occasion.

whenever the brilliant image of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out among the audience. some sudanese friends enthusiastically shouted in chinese: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

a sudanese friend said with emotion after seeing "the yangtze bridge at nanking" that the completion of the project is "indeed a great miracle exclamation it's a great victory for the line of self-reliance and hard work, a great victory for mao tsetung thought."

"the films explain," said another, "that the people can surmount every difficulty and win victory once they are armed with mao tsetung thought." a third one noted that "the chinese people are really fortunate to be under the leadership of chairman mao."

the sudanese friends also talked with great joy of the great success crowning the recent visit to china of president nimeri and the sudanese friendship delegation he led. they praised the ever-growing friendship and daily-consolidated unity of the sudanese and chinese people in their common anti-imperialist struggle.

speaking at the reception, mustafa, leading member of the sudanese-chinese friendship association, called on the sudanese youth to learn from the spirit of the chinese youth in building their country through self-reliance and hard work.

photos showing the chinese people's warm welcome to and reception of president nimeri and the sudanese friendship delegation he led were also on display on the occasion.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria, Director of Chinese Pavillion of Damascus International Fair Hold Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 30, 1970)

chin chia-lin, chinese ambassador to syria, and li yung-ting, director of the chinese pavillion of the damascus international fair, held a reception in the pavillion yesterday evening for the chinese pavillion day.

640 guests attended the reception including: abdel halim khaddoum, syrian minister of economy and external trade; ammal jammal, vice-minister of economy and external trade; mohamed taleb hilal, minister of supply; souheil el ghazzi, minister of culture, national guidance and tourism; nazem hafez, general director of the damascus international fair; and generals of the syrian army.

present also were: kyui eung tai, minister of foreign trade of the democratic people's republic of korea, and anis yahya, minister of economy and industry of the people's republic of southern yemen.

a representative of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and a number of palestinian guerrilla fighters also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to syria were also present.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade now visiting syria also attended.

accompanied by their chinese friends, the guests visited the chinese pavillion. they praised the great achievements won by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao. a syrian official said: "the products on display in the chinese pavillion show that china has made a great leap forward in the development of her science and technology by adhering to the principle of self-reliance. this is a telling blow to imperialism, but an encouragement to our arab people."

palestinian guerrilla fighters and arab friends warmly praised chairman mao and the chinese people for their firm stand in opposing imperialism and resolutely supporting the struggle of the arab people against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. mostafa tabah, director of the damascus commerce house wrote in the visitors' book: "i thank very much the chinese people and government for their firm stand in supporting the struggle of the arab people against imperialism and zionism. i warmly congratulate the repeated victories won by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao in their anti-imperialist struggle."

representative of the palestine national liberation movement abu samir wrote in the visitors' book: "the victory won by the chinese revolution under the leadership of chairman mao is also a victory of the world's people struggling for freedom. the chinese revolution is a great pillar for our palestinian people in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli

zionism." a palestinian guerrilla fighter wrote: "i feel honoured to be able to visit the chinese pavillion this evening. i pay tribute to the great revolution of the chinese people. i respect and admire the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao. china most sincerely supports and aids the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against imperialism. long live china exclamation long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation long live the palestine revolution exclamation carry the revolution through to the end exclamation"

syrian minister of economy and external trade abdel halim khaddoum visited the chinese pavillion yesterday morning. he said: "the products shown in the chinese pavillion are very fine, which reflect the great progress china has made. i wish china bigger progress exclamation under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people have greatly changed the features of old china and turned it into a stronghold in the far east against imperialism, especially u.s. imperialism."

tens of thousands of people have visited the chinese pavillion in the five days since its opening to the public. many visitors pointed out that china has made wonderful achievements in industry and agriculture since the founding of the people's republic of china, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. this is due to the wise leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. many friends wrote in the visitors' book: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Ambassador to UAR Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 31, 1970)

chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the united arab republic, gave a film reception here last evening.

among those present at the reception were: professors ahmed riad turki, hekmat abu zeid and mohamed saber; naguib abou el leil, director of the cultural service and scientific research of the ministry of culture; and other friends from cultural, educational and press circles.

the full-length documentaries "the yangtze bridge at nanking", "the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples" and "peking people's mass rally supports would people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" were shown at the reception and warmly received by the u.a.r. friends.

when the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm applause repeatedly burst out among the audience. a friend said: "we are very glad that chairman mao is in very good health. chairman mao leads the chinese people from victory to victory."

commenting on "the yangtze bridge at nanking", many friends observed that they saw from this documentary the great achievements of the chinese people in construction and their profound love for the great leader chairman mao. the guests also praised that under the wise leadership of chairman mao and under the guidance of great mao tsetung thought, the chinese people can achieve what was impossible in the past. they wished the chinese people greater successes.

CHINA AND US

Agnew, US Imperialist Chieftain No. 2 Sneaks into China's Sacred Territory Taiwan for Aggressive Schemes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1970)

in his recent asia tour for conspiratorial activities, u.s. imperialist chieftain no. 2 agnew sneaked into china's sacred territory taiwan on august 26 and held secret meetings on aggressive plans with the political corpse chiang kai-shek bandit gang entrenched there. earlier, agnew had gone to south korea to plot for schemes of aggression with the pak jung hi clique. following his stay in taiwan, agnew went to saigon, phnom penh and bangkok. at a time when the asian people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs is roaring like wind and thunder, and especially when the situation of the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is getting better and better, agnew's travelling around from one of these running dogs and puppets of u.s. imperialism in asia to another to conspire for new schemes of aggression shows the predicament of u.s. imperialism in asia on the one hand and its undying ambition for aggression against asia on the other. this calls for the high vigilance of the asian people.

agnew's conspiratorial asian tour is the second of its kind this year. when he came to asia last january, agnew also made a special trip to taiwan to meet the chiang kai-shek bandit gang behind closed doors, telling it emphatically that "this area (meaning china's taiwan province) is of special importance to us" and that the united states will ensure fulfillment of its "treaty commitments" to the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. on his way from seoul to taipei this time, he hastened to announce assurances of continued u.s. "treaty commitments" to the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

according to press reports, in their talks, agnew and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang discussed the so-called "items of mutual concern". what are these "items" which are "of mutual concern" to u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang? they are: to prevent the chinese people from liberating their sacred territory taiwan, to support the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in attacking the chinese mainland and to turn taiwan into a u.s. imperialist base of aggression against china and asia.

in order to perpetuate its forcible occupation of the chinese territory taiwan to make it a base of aggression, u.s. imperialism has recently stepped up its aggressive deployment there. on the eve of agnew's arrival in taiwan, the "central daily news" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang disclosed on august 21 that the u.s. imperialist army invading taiwan recently set up in taipei a "new headquarters of u.s. army in the pacific". e. haines, commanding general of the u.s. army in the pacific, attended the "inauguration ceremony". he stressed that the headquarters was established to cooperate with the pacific allies and other military units in taiwan so as to coordinate the various activities and tasks. this means mutual support in aggression. during his stay in taiwan, haines visited "fortifications and artillery positions" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and sneaked to quemoy to peep into china's mainland.

since the beginning of this year, high-ranking military and administrative chiefs of u.s. imperialism have sneaked into taiwan in an endless queue to conduct conspiratorial activities. incomplete statistics put the number of such visitors at tens, including willian westmoreland, u.s. army chief of staff, and mccain, commander-in-chief of the u.s. forces in the pacific. westmoreland went to taiwan last july for "an extensive exchange of views on the strengthening of military cooperation" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, and for the scheme of training in taiwan the "special forces" of south viet nam and the lon nol-sirik matak puppet cliques.

the fact that agnew and other military and administrative chiefs of u.s. imperialism went to taiwan to step up their schemes of aggression is a serious provocation to the people of china and other asian countries. it is another indication that u.s. imperialism will never give up its plot for invading china and asia.

u.s. imperialism has suffered one defeat after another in its war of aggression in indo-china. since it cannot win the war by itself, it attempts to step up the pursuance of the long bankrupt "nixon doctrine" by making its lackeys fight in the fore. at the end of june when u.s. secretary of state rogers went to asia to carry out new deployment for u.s. aggression, he declared brazenly that "it is american policy to replace u.s. troops with asian troops in the indo-china conflict". this cannot but give rise to new contradictions and misgivings between u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. while the lackeys are gripped by the fear that they might be forsaken by their master, the master is worried that his lackeys will fail to tide over the people's revolutionary storm and will soon collapse. during his recent tour, agnew kept assuring the asian lackeys of his "determination" and "guarantee", saying that his trip was "a distinct reaffirmation of our commitment that the american presence in southeast asia is something we are determined to maintain and that our friends can depend upon us". he also made the guarantee that the united states would "fulfil" its "treaty commitments" to lackeys of all descriptions. agnew hoped in this way to comfort and encourage the jittery lackeys and puppets and at the same time urge them to spare nothing in pushing the "nixon doctrine" of u.s. imperialism. in his statement on agnew's asia tour, nixon stressed time and again that u.s. imperialism will continue to push the "nixon doctrine", will lay "greater emphasis on asian self-help", and will "provide means by which the nations of asia can defend themselves". these statements of the u.s. imperialist chieftain fully reflect the predicament of u.s. imperialism as a result of its aggression in asia.

asia today is no longer the asia of yesterday. times have changed. asia is now in the midst of a revolutionary upsurge. anti-u.s. flames are raging on the land of asia. surging waves against u.s. imperialism are roaring in the western pacific. no matter what new schemes of aggression u.s. imperialism may concoct and what personages it may send to asia to conduct conspiratorial activities, it can in no way alter its tragic end of inevitable failure. on the contrary, all its manoeuvres will only serve to further sharpen the vigilance of the asian people and make them unite still more closely in a joint battle against their much-hated common enemy. history will eventually prove that the asian people will win and u.s. imperialism will be defeated.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces US Imperialism for Intensifying Aggressive War in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "futile struggle", strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression in laos by dispatching south vietnamese puppet troops there. the article reads in full as follows:

recently, u.s. imperialism has dispatched south vietnamese puppet troops to intrude into laos while continuing to make use of the thai accomplice troops for aggression in laos. this is another serious step taken by the nixon administration in the expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. a spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front has issued a statement strongly condemning such criminal aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese people resolutely support this just stand of the front.

to intensify the war of aggression in laos is an important part of u.s. imperialism's criminal scheme for aggression in the whole of indo-china. recently, the nixon administration has stepped up its military adventure in laos in an attempt to save itself from defeat on the battlefields of viet nam and cambodia. it has dispatched planes of its own and those of the south vietnamese puppet troops to carry out wanton bombing against laotian territory with increasing intensity. it has constantly dispatched thai and south vietnamese accomplice troops into laos to attack laotian liberated areas in coordination with the laotian rightist troops. this fact fully manifests that u.s. imperialism is stepping up its frantic aggression against the three indo-chinese nations and further expanding its war of aggression, while playing the trick of so-called "troop withdrawal". the criminal aim of u.s. imperialism is to turn the whole of indo-china into its colony and military base. u.s. imperialism will definitely not change its aggressive nature in spite of defeats.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

unable to win in viet nam, the nixon administration brazenly dispatched its own troops to cambodia. but as a result, it has run into bumps and bruises. not reconciled to its defeat, it is still forcing its puppet cliques in asia including south viet nam and thailand to provide cannon-fodder for the expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. it has also been eagerly using japanese militarism as its main accomplice in pushing its policies of aggression and war in asia. u.s. imperialism attempts to make use of the sinister method of "using asians to fight asians" in its desperate struggle. however, this will be of no avail. it can be said with certainty that in face of the militant solidarity of the three indo-chinese peoples and the asian people as a whole, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys will not be able to avoid their fate of being buried.

at present, the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is developing vigorously. we are convinced that so long as the laotian people persist in protracted people's war, closely unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of viet nam and cambodia, they will assuredly achieve complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

US

Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles Persevere in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1970)

more than 10,000 mexican-americans in los angeles persevered in struggle on august 30 following the powerful demonstration against the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china on august 29, according to reports from los angeles.

when the mexican-americans demonstrated against the war of aggression on august 29, the reactionary authorities flagrantly called out 500 police and officers to suppress them. one demonstrator was shot dead and scores were wounded. the mexican-americans rose in struggle against violent repression. the battle lasted more than four hours.

the reactionary authorities hurriedly put all officers throughout los angeles on "tactical alert" in an attempt to conduct further suppression. defying brute force, the mexican-americans continued to fight heroically against the police on the evening of august 30 with stones and incendiary bottles, severely punishing the reactionary officers. the angry mexican-americans also set fire to a branch of the bank of america, the biggest u.s. financial monopoly, and to two police cars. it was reported that throughout the night of august 30, the mexican-americans again and again repulsed police provocations in the mexican-american community in east los angeles.

the powerful demonstration in los angeles on august 29 against the war of aggression was a big review of the strength of the mexican-americans. earlier, they had held a number of demonstrations. on july 26, some 700 mexican-americans in the california bay area held a march against the war of aggression. three days later, more than 1,500 mexican-americans also held a march in houston, texas. the marchers also sent representatives to take part in the powerful demonstration in los angeles on august 29.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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OIL EXPLORATION

US and Japan Plunder Asia's Under Water Resources

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 8, 1970)

The plundering of oil in Indonesia being carried out by the United States is a question worthy of attention.

Indonesia, a country of a thousand islands, is an area with the biggest oil deposits in Southeast Asia. Now, besides carrying out explorations in Indonesia, the US is also carrying out on a full scale activities of plundering oil resources in other areas of Asia. We must sharpen our vigilance against these activities.

The desire of the US monopoly capital for Asia's oil resources is a concrete reflection of its policies of war and aggression. There are the following reasons:

First, oil is a vital strategic commodity. Since it is expanding armaments for war, the US must have guaranteed supplies of oil.

Second, since the US is stepping up its aggression in the three battlefields of Indochina, it finds it easier and more economical to move oil to the three countries of Indochina from Indonesia than from the Middle East or the US.

Third, although the US is working a ceasefire fraud in the Middle East, the situation of the revolutionary struggle being waged by the Arab people in the Middle East is always unfavorable to the US. For this reason, the US monopoly capital has to find a new oil producing area.

Fourth, oil profits are the highest. According to US official estimates, profits may be as high as 73.4 percent.

In March this year, David Rockefeller, Managing Director of the US Chase Manhatten Bank paid a personal visit to Asia and held separate "seminars" in Singapore and Hong Kong. At that time, one of the major announcements published by the Chinese Manhatten Bank was that it planned to invest US$35,000 million in the Asian and West Pacific regions from 1970 to 1980. "Of this amount, US$30,000 million will be used for refining, transporting and selling petroleum products, and the remaining US$5,000 million will be used for explorations."

Besides the US, Japan is also plundering oil resources in Indonesia. Some companies are joint US-Japan ventures, and some are financed by Japanese

capital alone. The latest move is that they are vigorously carrying out drilling and mining of undersea petroleum, with the hope of reaping still greater profits.

Because oil is a strategic material, the activities being carried out by US and Japanese reactionaries are thus not purely for the sake of economic penetration.

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INDOCHINA

Unite, Fight, and Win Together

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 5, 1970)

The conference of non-aligned nations will soon open in the African state of Zambia. A delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, led by Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already arrived in Lusaka, capital of Zambia.

Last month, Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sent an open letter to the heads of state of the non-aligned countries, in which he analyzed the Cambodian situation and stated the stand of the Government of National Union.

However, after the publication of Prince Sihanouk's open letter, Razak, the deputy premier of "Malaysia" and a puppet of neo-colonialism, stated that he could never recognize a state without land and people. Razak was obviously trying at deception.

As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the land of Cambodia with 3 million people have been liberated. Razak's remarks hurt none but Lon Nol, dubbed "mayor of Phnom Penh" by Western correspondents.

For the past several months the Lon Nol clique has been forced to give up the countryside and to defend the cities, apparently with the object of holding on to several relatively large footholds such as Phnom Penh for a breathing spell. Western news agencies yesterday reported that even this plan would not work. Although the US is trying to support it in various ways, the Lon Nol clique has not been able to prevent its military and political defeats.

With the situation in Cambodia developing in this manner, the balance of forces of the two sides is only too obvious. However, people must not forget that US imperialism has not given up its intention of further aggression. Even Nixon himself has publicly stated that there is still the possibility of US troops invading Cambodia again.

US imperialism also harbors similar schemes toward Vietnam and Laos. However, the people of the three Indochinese countries, rich in experience of dealing with imperialism,have long see through the various counter-revolutionary tactics of US imperialism. No matter what military adventure it may undertake and what intrigues it may play, US imperialism is bound to meet with ignominious defeat.

In the past two days people in Peking and in Kwangtung, Kwangsi Yunnan adjacent to Vietnam have warmly celebrated the 25th anniversary of the the founding of Vietnam, and unanimously indicated that they will resolutely support the Indochinese people in waging the war for resisting US and for national salvation. They are determined to unite with the people of the three countries forever, and fight and win together.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Ceaselessly Develop Struggle Against Erosion by Bourgeois Ideology

- Experience of Party branch of "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" in organizing cadres and fighters for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and remolding of their world outlook

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1970)

Members of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," a model PLA unit which distinguished itself while it was stationed in Nanking Road, Shanghai, shortly after the "liberation" of the city, are constantly indoctrinated in Mao thought and impressed with the need of resisting erosion by bourgeois ideas.--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is important to grasp the class struggle in the realm of ideology."

Vice Chairman Lin also points out: "In the heads of people, the battle position is occupied either by socialist thought or by capitalist thought."

The Party branch of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" realizes deeply from the practice of struggle that the class struggle in the ideological sphere under the dictatorship of the proletariat is represented in an outstanding manner in the struggle between bourgeois erosion and proletarian counter-erosion in the heads of people. To enable the cadres and fighters to establish firmly the proletarian world outlook and grow up to become communist new men, the Party branch of the 8th Company firmly perseveres in

educating them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and earnestly organizes the comrades of the whole company to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, so they may ceaselessly develop a struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in their heads.

Amid the new situation of acute and complex class struggle in the past several years, the company has undergone continuous changes with regard to its circumstances, tasks and personnel, but its proletarian, thorough revolutionary spirit and glorious tradition of fighting hard under adverse conditions is developed to a higher degree than ever.

In the past, firmly remembering Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be made to continue to maintain the working style of modesty and prudence, avoidance of self-conceit and rashness, as well as fighting hard under adverse conditions," members of the company extensively destroyed bourgeois ideology and promoted proletarian ideology, resisted the "fragrant wind" and fought the poison mist, and stood proudly on Nanking Road.

Today, with the two "must" as a sharp weapon, they grasp buds of evil, check enemy moves, resist erosion, and refuse to be contaminated. Again and again they have launched attacks against bourgeois ideas of all shapes and colors on their own initiative, continuously raised the remolding of world outlook to newer levels, and fostered group after group of proletarian revolutionary fighters who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

Ceaselessly Raise Understanding, and Increase the Consciousness of Cadres and Fighters of Waging Struggle Against Erosion by Bourgeois Ideology

On the basis of the new situation of class struggle and the living ideas in the unit, the Party branch of the 8th Company regularly organizes the cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, ceaselessly raises the understanding of comrades of the whole company of the importance of waging struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, and strengthens their consciousness of the importance of waging this struggle successfully.

To see clearly that the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology is also a struggle against restoration of capitalism.

Comrades of the 8th Company agree that attacks by the bourgeoisie with sugar-coated cannon balls are not to be feared; what is to be feared is lack of consciousness of the dangers of sugar-coated cannon balls and accordingly lack of vigilance against them. To sharpen the vigilance of the cadres and fighters of bourgeois sugar-coated cannon balls, the Party branch has organized all to study Chairman Mao's warning: "The enemy cannot subdue us by force. This has been proved. However, praise from the bourgeoisie may overcome the weak-willed in our ranks." The Party branch also cited instances brought to light during the great cultural revolution of the degeneration into capitalist-roaders of some local cadres who had been hit by sugar-coated cannon balls, so that all might realize that those overcome by

sugar-coated cannon balls would inevitably become agents of the bourgeoisie in the revolutionary ranks, and that with power in the hands of such people the political power would change its color. They said with deep feeling: "The struggle between erosion and counter-erosion is a struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. Relaxing our grip on this struggle amounts to sleeping with our necks under the knife of the enemy."

To see clearly that in the new situation in which the great proletarian cultural revolution has won a great victory, erosion by bourgeois ideology has not stopped and that the counter-erosion struggle by the proletariat must not stop.

Some comrades of the 8th Company, seeing the great victory won in the great cultural revolution, have begun to neglect the struggle between erosion and counter-erosion in the realm of ideology. In view of this state of affairs, the Party branch on the one hand organizes the cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's writings on the long-term nature of class struggle in a socialist society, and on the other hand urges all to tell the innumerable instances of the struggle between erosion and counter-erosion which they saw while carrying out their support-the-Left duties. This has made all realize that the victory of the great cultural revolution does not mean the end of class struggle, that the class enemy will not resign themselves willingly to their defeat, and that an important means by which they wage struggle against us is to continue to attack the weak-willed members of our ranks with sugar-coated cannon balls. The comrades say: "So long as classes and class struggle exist in society, we must not slacken in the least the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in our heads."

To see clearly that our world outlook can be better remolded only if the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in our heads is waged successfully.

The Party branch often educates all with the example of fighter Yang Chi-p'ing. Born in a revolutionary family, Yang Chi-p'ing thought that he had entered a "red safe box" when he came to the 8th company and slackened the remolding of his world outlook. As a result, he made only slow progress.

Later he went to a factory to support the Left, and there he saw how the class enemy tried to corrupt the revolutionary comrades by exploiting their bourgeois factionalism. He realized then that if he did not carry on struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in his own head, he would fall into the class enemy's trap and take the evil road that ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After that, Yang Chi Ch'ing established the idea of remolding his world outlook for the revolution, voluntarily unfolded struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in his own head, and ceaselessly removed the influence of bourgeois ideology on himself, producing marked results in his support-the-Left work.

Comrades of the whole company deeply realize from Yang Chi-p'ing's change that they can better play the role of motive power of revolution only by regarding themselves as targets of the revolution, ceaselessly waging struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in their heads, remolding their world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and speeding up their own ideological revolutionization.

Learn To Make Concrete Analysis, Take the Initiative of Struggle Against Erosion by Bourgeois Ideology

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must constantly bear in mind Lenin's words: Make concrete analysis of concrete things." The Party branch of the 8th Company realizes that if concrete analysis is not made of concrete things in waging struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, one will not be able to see problems clearly and remain passive, and that only by following Chairman Mao's teachings and making concrete analysis of concrete things will one be able to see and hear clearly and better seize the initiative in waging struggle against bourgeois ideology.

To distinguish right from wrong by comparison.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discrimination is possible only with comparison." The method of comparison is a sharp weapon for uncovering contradiction and distinguishing right from wrong. The Party branch of the 8th Company regularly guides the cadres and fighters in making analysis through comparison of things, distinguishing the true from the false and the beautiful from the ugly, uncovering "enemy activity" in their own heads, and removing hidden evil from their heads by using the correct remedy.

The 8th Company was stationed in an urban area to support the Left in summer last year. As the distance from their billets to the support-the-Left point was not great, the support-the-Left groups insisted on going to work and coming back on foot. Some school teachers said to them: "It is so hot and you can ask for reimbursement of carfare. Why do you have to walk on foot?" Some comrades, hearing this, lost their enthusiasm for walking.

The Party branch compared this with the perseverance of the Chang Kuo-tung group in walking on foot and made an analysis. To persevere in walking on foot, Chang Kuo-tung's group voluntarily held a study class, in which they reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching on the "two must," recalled the history of the company and the revolutionary tradition of the Red Army which covered all parts of China on foot, and discussed the great significance of fighting amid hardship to the prevention of and opposition to revisionism. After the study, comrades of the whole group further increased their consciousness of continuing to make revolution and were more enthusiastic than ever about walking on foot.

From these two instances the Party branch realized that the question of going on foot or traveling by car also reflected a struggle between two ideologies and two world outlooks. Accordingly the Party branch gave the

whole company ideological education on destruction of the bourgeois and promotion of the proletarian cause in relation to this question, and publicized the advanced deeds of the Chang Kuo-tung group who had heightened the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. After that, comrades of the whole company even more consciously regarded the insistence on walking on foot as a measure for fostering their revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. They said, "With grass sandals on our feet we train ourselves. Our hearts are redder, our resolve is stronger than ever, and we closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao."

To find the law from connections.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "No matter what one does, if one does not know the facts about it, its nature and its connections with other things, one will not know the law governing it. He will not know how to do it and will not be able to do it successfully." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party branch of the 8th Company takes great care to study the connections between one thing and another and find the law governing these things in the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology.

In the three-support and two-military work, the comrades of the Party branch have enumerated large numbers of facts of erosion by bourgeois ideology, carefully studied the interconnections between these facts, and found out the following means which the bourgeoisie customiarily used in their attack on the proletariat in the ideological sphere: They extol you when you are victorious, stand by you when you have made a mistake, oppress you when you meet with setbacks, confuse you with Rightist or ultra-"Leftist" thought trends when you have lost your bearings, try to influence you with the force of old habits when you have newly arrived and have not yet quite understood your surroundings, etc.

Having made clear these rules, comrades of the 8th Company put the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology in the foremost position. On one occasion, when three fighters of the 8th Company and some dozens of members of a workers propaganda team attended a party given by a certain unit, the class enemy tried to corrupt the 8th Company fighters by flattering them, so as to attain the criminal object of driving a wedge between the PLA propaganda group and the workers propaganda team. The comrades of the 8th Company, seeing through the vicious intention of the class enemy, promptly hit back and shattered the enemy's sinister scheme.

To grasp the essence from the phenomena.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "In observing something, we must see its essential nature, and regard its phenomena only as a guide to the entrance. Once inside the entrance, we must grasp the essence. This alone is the reliable, scientific method of analysis." In the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, the Party branch of the 8th Company regularly guides the cadres and fighters in analyzing, with Mao Tse-tung's thought, everything from the exterior to the interior, and seeing the essence through the phenomena.

For example, there is a fighter from a rural area who used to lead a simple life and who took good care of a new towel issued to him. He went to a school to support the Left. One day he attended a mass rally, and he sat upon his spotless white towel. Through this phenomenon, and with regard to the company's tradition of fighting amidst hardship and this comrade's former life of simplicity and thrift, the Party branch detected the fighter's ideological change. Accordingly the Party branch assembled the backbone elements of all support-the-Left points to study Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and earnestly discuss the danger of erosion by bourgeois ideology, thus further raising the consciousness of comrades of the whole company of developing the style of work of fighting amidst hardship.

Emphasize the Philosophy of Struggle, Launch Offensives in the Struggle Against Erosion by Bourgeois Ideology

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxism develops in the struggle against bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology, and can develop only in struggle." In paying attention to the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, the Party branch of the 8th Company pays attention to analysis on the one hand, and greatly stress "struggle" on the other. Comrades of the Party branch said, "The philosophy of the proletariat is a philosophy of struggle. Without struggle, the proletariat will not be able to resist erosion by bourgeois ideology. Without struggle, Mao Tse-tung's thought will be unable to occupy the ideological positions."

To combine long-term war with battles for quick decisions.

In the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, most of the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have actively thrown themselves into the fight and dare to fight in close combat with the non-proletarian ideas in their minds. However, there are also some comrades who hold that the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology and the remolding of world outlook is the work of a lifetime, and so are not eager to fight against time.

In view of this living idea, the Party branch have organized all to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The strategic long-term war and battles and fighting for quick decisions are two sides of the same thing," so as to enable the cadres and fighters to realize that although the remolding of world outlook is a long-term task that requires determination to fight a protracted war, it is also necessary to make effort bit by bit at normal times and, seizing upon fleeting ideas of "self-interest," fight battles of annihilation and brief engagements forquick decisions, in order to bring about a gradual and basic change in world outlook.

With their understanding raised to a higher level, they combine the strategic long-term war with battles and fighting for quick decisions in the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, so that they turn their heads into battlefields everyday and, fighting against time, annihilate the immediate enemies. Many comrades have written down quotations from Chairman Mao

concerning resolute grasping of the class struggle in the ideological sphere and posted them beside their beds. Everyday they study these quotations for a while before they go to the school to support the Left, think about them while they are on their way, and make a self-examination when they are back at their quarters at night. When they find an "enemy" in their heads, they annihilate him at once. They also regularly and continually develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and minor discussion activities, severely criticizing bourgeois ideology, severely struggling against selfish and impure thoughts in their heads, and constantly enlarging the position of "public interest" there.

After establishing the idea of combining the long-term war with battles for quick decisions in the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, Wu Jui-sheng, leader of the 2nd Platoon, strengthened his resolutions to remold his thought all his life and create in his mind a bright red world of "public interest," and also developed the revolutionary spirit of destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to public interest everyday and fighting against time. Since the 9th Congress of the Party, he has been imposing increasingly strict demands on himself with regard to ideological revolutionization. He constantly puts living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought above all other work, relentlessly grasps the remolding of his world outlook, and urges the fighters of the whole platoon to help himself touch his own soul. In the past year he has called rating and discussion meetings sixteen times, at which he asked the fighters to point out his shortcomings and make demands on him, so he might boldly expose his own selfishness and struggle against self. The high posture of his self-revolution has won him praise from the fighters.

To combine active defense with active offense.

The Party branch of the 8th Company holds that in the struggle between bourgeois erosion and proletarian counter-erosion, it is not true Marxism-Leninism to fight in the defensive alone and not in the offensive, and remolding of world outlook will not be successful. Comrades of the Party branch guide the cadres and fighters incombining active defense with active offenses, so that they strive to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, develop the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship, and build a wall of steel in their heads that resists erosion by bourgeois ideology. At the same time they consciously study and analyze, with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the new characteristics and new trends of class struggle under the new situation, master the law of class struggle, take the initiative in attacking bourgeois ideology, smash the erosion by bourgeois ideology, and speed up the remolding of the world outlook.

In the fall of 1968, comrades of the 8th Company, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's instructions about the two "must," moved into more than 80 middle and primary schools wearing grass sandals. The class enemies laughed at their "impoverished" appearance. Comrades of the 8th Company replied, saying, "We will absolutely not co-exist peacefully with bourgeois practices." Still wearing their grass sandals, the fighters went on the

platform of revolutionary mass criticism together with the revolutionary teachers and students, and there severely criticized the black "six theories" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the decadent way of life of the bourgeoisie, raising a 12th grade red typhoon against the class enemy, hitting them and educating the broad masses. The revolutionary masses said, "The PLA has set an example for us. It has sharpened our sense of smell and our vision, so that we are now able to distinguish the fragrant flower from the poisonous weed in the general banter and badinage."

To combine small-scale and large-scale battles of decision.

In the struggle against erosion by bourgeois ideology, the Party branch of the 8th Company also attaches great importance to combining small-scale battles of decision with large-scale ones. The cadres and fighters regularly open a battlefield of struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism in their heads, study Chairman Mao's works with one problem in mind at a time, ceaselessly and bit by bit struggle against self and repudiate revisionism, and so add small victories together to become a big victory and deprive bourgeois ideology of any place where it can exist.

Meanwhile, on the basis of the situation, tasks and living ideas of the men, the Party branch also launches minor rectifications regularly or at irregular periods, when, seizing upon one or two problems, it launches battles of annihilation in destroying the bourgeois and promoting the proletarian cause, setting aside some time exclusively for the purpose.

Every year, as new recruits arrive in the company, the Party branch would organize them to study in depth Chairman Mao's teaching concerning grasping of class struggle in the sphere of ideology and raise their understanding, so they might criticize the non-proletarian ideas which they brought with them from the outside world and lay a solid ideological foundation. At the quarterly 4-good analyses, 4-good preliminary ratings and general ratings, a minor rectification will be launched to wage struggle against bourgeois ideology and raise the remolding of world outlook to a new level.

After the company went to station in the superstructure, it faces a complex, acute class struggle in the ideological sphere. A small handful of class enemies, bent on sabotaging the great struggle-criticism-transformation movement, have tried to corrupt the revolutionary teachers and students as well as the fighters by various means. To strengthen the concept of the cadres and fighters of class struggle and raise their consciousness of remolding of world outlook, the Party branch has earnestly organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere," severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," and promptly analyzed the ten major tactics by which the bourgeoisie attack the proletariat under the new situation, which proves to be highly instructive to the whole company.

In this way, small-scale battles of decision are combined with large-scale ones, and ideological development of the company is increasingly strengthened in the struggle between bourgeois erosion and proletarian counter-erosion, while the remolding of world outlook of the cadres and fighters is more and more accelerated.

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent,
Chieh-fang-chün Pao Correspondent,
NCNA Correspondent, and
Chieh-fang-chün Pao Reporter.

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SCHOOL-RUN FARMS

Run Well the Farm Affiliated to the School, Train New Men of a Younger Generation

- report on an investigation of the founding of a farm by Hsuchiachuang Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1970)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his great instruction that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," Hsuchiachuang Middle School in the outskirts of Chang-chiak'ou municipality, Hopei Province, established a farm through self-reliance in 1968. In the past two years, this farm not only produced large quantities of grain and cultivated many new varieties of farm crops, but what was more important, trained for the State a group of laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture, giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of educational revolution.

The Farm Affiliated to the School Was Born in Struggle

In founding the farm, Hsuchiachuang Middle School had gone through a violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Helped by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school used the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome sabotage by class enemies and interference from various erroneous ideas. They founded the farm and ran it with ever better results.

In 1968, the school's revolutionary committee decided to establish a farm in accordance with the strong demand by the broad masses of teachers and students. At that time, the class enemies went everywhere to fan evil winds and kindle evil fires, in a frenzied attempt to violate implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." They said nonsensically: "If a school runs a farm, the students only do manual labor. Their attending the school will be a waste of time. They better stay at home to earn some wage points."

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved," the revolutionary committee educated the broad masses of teachers and students in classes and class struggle and dragged out the handful of class enemies. Immediately after that, it led the revolutionary teachers and students to discuss the question as to whether or not the farm was necessary.

In the discussion, the broad masses of teachers and students roundly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and understood more clearly the great importance of the founding of a farm by a school. They said:

"Establishing a farm by a school is an important measure for carrying out Chairman Mao's 'May 7 Directive.' This farm is a good classroom for training socialist new men of a younger generation and a good place for integrating theory with practice." With their thinking enhanced, the teachers and students of the whole school roused their revolutionary enthusiasm and took part in the labor of founding a farm.

To help the broad masses of teachers and students cultivate the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the school leadership specially selected a barren beach as the base area for founding a farm. At the beginning, some people did not understand this. They said: "Ours is a rural middle school. We can only ask the production team to allot us a plot of land. Why should we look for hardships?" The school's revolutionary committee realized that this reflected the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines in the building of a farm. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All work of a school is aimed at changing the students ideologically," it led the broad masses of teachers and students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," and organized them to visit the exhibition of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy, thereby greatly arousing the teachers and students' revolutionary spirit of fighting amid hardships.

The teachers and students loudly put forward this slogan: "We shall not ask for aid, but shall build the farm self-reliantly and without spending even a cent!" They persevered in simultaneous study and labor. They picked stones on this beach and heaped them up, carried earth from other spots and paved it on the 150-mow beach. Then, they grew various kinds of vast-field crops and vegetables on it, together with some twn kinds of fruit trees. Thus, the farm affiliated to the school was born in struggle.

An Inspiring Scene of the Educational Revolution

After establishing its farm, Hsuchiachuang Middle School conscientiously carried out Chairman Mao's great directive, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of educational revolution.

Formerly this school also offered a basic course of farming. But, "farming on blackboard" was taught. Consequently, "the students listened to the teacher in class, read their books after the class, but could do nothing in the field."

After the farm was established, the classroom was removed to the fields, where the students laborered and studied simultaneously. In practice, the teachers and the students made full use of the convenience provided by the farm, combined classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, and adopted the method of simultaneous study, investigation, criticism and practice, thereby greatly improving the quality of teaching and learning.

For example, in the lesson of "chemical fertilizer," the teachers and students first conducted revolutionary mass criticism,roundly criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in stifling the development of the chemical fertilizer industry in China, and extensively talked about the excellent situation of a brisk development in the chemical fertilizer industry in China under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, thereby heightening their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. After that, they conscientiously studied the characteristics and properties of each kind of the chemical fertilizers and did the practice of applying the fertilizers on the farm, so that they very quickly mastered the skills of using the chemical fertilizers to serve agricultural production. Because theory was closely integrated with practice and the students' subjective activity was brought into full play, the students learned things by analogy, applied their knowledge in a living way, and acquired real skills.

After the farm was established, the school took the practical problems met in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside as the contents of study and the farm as a laboratory. Through practice, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers and the students together compiled new textbooks suitable for use in the countryside, thus further enriching and replenishing the contents of teaching-learning.

In the past, a saying about the growing of pumpkin went like this: "Bearing of pumpkins fears a heavy rain." In Hsuchiachuang production team, heavy rains also fell when the pumpkins were grown. But the pumpkins were very big. Why? Bearing this question in mind, they asked some experienced poor and lower-middle peasants, and learned that if a heavy rain fell when the pumpkin blossomed, pollination would be adversely affected and the fruit would not be big. After learning this, the revolutionary teachers and students grew pumpkins on the farm this year. They paid attention to conducting artificial pollination before the raining season. As a result, the pumpkins grew into very big ones. Accordingly, they drew a new saying: "Whether the pumpkin grows depends on its blossoming. If it is pollinated before the raining season, it bears bounteous fruit."

In the course of practice, the revolutionary teachers and students of this school compiled new textbooks, entitled, "Properties and Uses of Chemical Fertilizers," "Grafting and Trimming of Fruit Trees" and "Cultivation of Crops of Fine Strains," which met with the rural needs.

In running the farm, the school leadership not only helped the students master ordinary farming skills, but also set up many scientific research groups in line with the characteristics and needs of teaching-learning in the school, and opened experimental fields to sum up and popularize the fine strains and advanced skills of local and other areas.

Maize was a staple farm crop in this commune. They planted in the experimental fields more than 20 varieties of maize of fine strains in the whole country. After observation and comparison, they selected the new

varieties of fine strains which were suited to the local conditions of growth and gave high yields, increasing the output of maize per mow from 80 catties to 400 catties. In last year alone, under the guidance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students conducted more than 60 kinds of scientific research and popularized 12 varieties of fine strains in the whole commune, thereby making the results of scientific research of the school directly serve production in the countryside.

A New Generation Is Growing Up

Hsuchiachuang Middle School constantly puts in the first page the training of laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture. The students greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, eager study for the revolutionary cause, and greatly strengthen their labor viewpoint. A new generation is growing up soundly. The revolutionary teachers and students of this school often use their time after school to help the ten brigades of the commune in putting up the mass criticism posters and holding exhibition of class struggle. They also take part in the criticism meetings held by the brigades and continuously and consciously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They continuously deepen their class feeling with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

This year, the paddy of this commune suffered from rice borers. The students of this school were worried at seeing this. Without taking their meals and sleeping, they stayed in the fields the whole day to make observations and investigations. With the help by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they found the method of using water to exterminate the insect, promptly eliminating the pest. They were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On this farm affiliated to the school, the students cultivated the good style of integrating theory with practice in study. This greatly promoted the study of other socialist cultural courses.

On one occasion, the teacher arranged an exercise in essay writing. The students went into various production teams to visit the poor and the needy and wrote the village history and family history.

Now students of this school have cultivated the habit of carrying a dung basket and picking dung on their way to school every day and actively taking part in social activities in the production team after school. On holidays, they go to the production team to take part in collective productive labor. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "We just want students like them!"

After the farm affiliated to the school was established, 179 students have graduated from the school. Some of them have been given assignments by the State, while the rest have gone to the first line of agriculture. After returning to the countryside, these students further integrate their book knowledge with the practice of labor. They play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

NCNA correspondent

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MEDICAL SERVICE

Central China Hsien Hospital Re-Attaches Peasant Woman's Scalp After 12 Hours

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 2, 1970)

the revolutionary medical workers of a county people's hospital in hunan province, central china, re-attached a big piece of a poor peasant woman's scalp 12 hours after it was torn off and restored it to normal condition. thus they opened up another "forbidden zone" in medical science. they achieved this by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and breaking with the slavish comprador philosophy.

late at night on january 28 this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yushan production brigade of the chungnan people's commune brought a woman patient to the huajung county people's hospital. while the patient named yen man-hsiu was husking rice in a mill at dusk her hair was caught in the machine which tore her scalp off.

the medical workers saw that the patient's scalp from above the eyebrows to the edge of the hair at the back of her neck, together with her right ear, had been torn off. the injury had a circumference of 57 centimetres and the length from front to back and from left to right was 35 centimetres respectively. clots of blood had formed over the cuts. her limbs were below normal temperature.

the accident had happened six hours earlier and the patient's scalp had not been brought to the hospital and had to be fetched.

the medical workers were concerned. some foreign medical literature and bourgeois "authorities" asserted that "a piece of skin or flesh that has been detached from the body for more than six hours and is seriously infected cannot be successfully re-attached and restored to normal condition". some people of the hospital were worried that it was small and its medical facilities were too poor to help the patient. they had never seen such an extensive scalping. if the scalp were not re-attached well, intercranial infection endangering the patient's life might result. perhaps it would be better to transfer the patient to a big hospital in changsha.

most of the medical workers did not agree. they said: chairman mao teaches that "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" and "it is people, not things, that are decisive" and "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

they reasoned that changsha was more than 250 kilometres away and the patient might take a turn for the worse during the journey. if the medical workers were afraid of the risks and ignored the danger to the patient, this showed the pernicious influence of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work which must be eradicated.

communist party member li chung-hsi, vice-chairman of the hospital revolutionary committee, repeatedly studied with other members of the hospital chairman mao's teaching

"do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." he also told them of the heroic deeds of the advanced health section of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army which had studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and removed a huge tumour from a poor peasant woman named chang chiu-chu. they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy. the radiance of mao tsetung thought illuminated the hearts of the medical workers. they said with one heart: "we are determined to learn from the liberation army, to work heart and soul for the people and not to accept the slavish comprador philosophy. no matter how serious the case is, we must be daring and strive for success."

they were determined to do their best. but when the patient's scalp was brought to the hospital it had already been detached from the body for 12 hours, far beyond the "maximum limit" set in "books". in addition, it was dirty. if skin were taken from other parts of the patient's body for grafting, the area would be nearly all the skin from the patient's abdomen. on the other hand, the hospital had no dermatome for removing so large a graft. if tiny bits and slices of skin were removed with a razor blade to a big wound it would be difficult for them to join up, and the skin might easily become infected. the patient's life would be in danger.

should they re-attach the scalp or take a graft from another part of the patient's body? comrades on the revolutionary committee and the medical workers studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the fact is that the unity or identity of opposites in objective things is not dead or rigid, but is living, conditional, mobile, temporary and relative; in given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." this enlightened the medical workers. they made a scientific analysis of the scalp. it had been off the body for many hours and was infected. if it were re-attached it might threaten the patient's life. the skin had been off the body for many hours, and necrosis might occur due to loss of blood. if re-attached, the scalp might not recover normal condition. all these were unfavourable factors. but, the scalp was still in good condition and had plenty of blood vessels and good endurance. the low temperature was unfavourable to the increase in bacteria and therefore suitable for the operation. the patient was a labouring woman in her thirties with a good physique. all these were favourable conditions.

the medical workers agreed that if they brought into full play man's subjective initiative, and paid close attention to the three key points of treating the scalp, successfully re-attaching it and nursing the patient, they could prevail over the unfavourable factors and the operation would be a success.

at five a.m. the medical workers in the emergency room, reciting chairman mao's teaching "work meticulously", began to treat the scalp. they sterilized the scalp over and over again. as any hair increased the possibility of infection, they removed the hair with tweezers. if the subcutaneous tissue fluid of the scalp were not well treated the skin would be damaged. so they scraped the tissue fluid off bit by bit with the greatest care. they completed cleaning the dirty scalp within one hour and it looked like a sheet of clean paper. in this way they provided very good conditions for re-attaching the scalp.

the operation began although they had not slept a wink that night. reciting chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our

style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)," they worked with redoubled confidence.

doctor meng chin who had done two major operations the day before was in charge of this operation and threw himself wholeheartedly into the task. his eyes were red after working for many hours and he was tired but he kept operating with meticulous care. comrades asked him with concern: "can you carry on?" he replied by reciting a quotation from chairman mao: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."

if much anesthetic was used in suturing, the scalp might swell and affect the suturing and union. but the head had many nerves and was very sensitive; if too little anesthetic was applied, the patient could not endure the pain and the operation could not proceed smoothly. they thought it was most essential to arm the patient with mao tsetung thought in addition to injecting a little anesthetic.

before starting the operation li chung-hsi led the medical workers and the patient yen man-hsiu in studying chairman mao's teaching on "fearing neither hardship nor death". holding high "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", he said to the patient: "comrade yen man-hsiu, look, chairman mao is directing our operation. victory will certainly be ours exclamation" yen man-hsiu nodded resolutely and was determined to endure the pain so as to help with the operation and be able to return to her post and grasp revolution and promote production.

with the concerted efforts of the medical workers and the patient, the operation went on smoothly. after the scalp was re-attached, comrades on the revolutionary committee and the medical workers studied how to continue the work and invited doctors of herbal medicine to devise ways and means so as to combine traditional chinese and modern medicine and speed up the union of the re-attached scalp.

the patient's wound improved with each passing day. after six days the scalp grew together with the cranium and it looked fresh. fine hair began to come out in many places. the "maximum limit" set by bourgeois "authorities" was broken through by the revolutionary medical workers armed with mao tsetung thought. yen man-hsiu's scalp has recovered its normal condition and new hair has grown out. she has recovered and is taking part in grasping revolution and promoting production. she says to everybody: "chairman mao has given me a second life. i am determined to follow chairman mao in making revolution. i'll not change my mind even if the sea runs dry and rocks crumble to dust exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

New Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 1, 1970)

ma tzu-ching, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to ceylon, today presented his credentials to william gopallawa, governor-general of ceylon.

he was accompanied by yang cheng-fan, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

after presenting his credentials, ambassador ma tzu-ching made a formal address, to which governor-general william gopallawa replied.

then, the governor-general had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador. he asked the ambassador to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion were dayaratne, secretary to the governor-general, rathnavale, permanent secretary to the ministry of national defence and external affairs; s. cruse, chief, and arulanandan, assistant secretary, of protocol division.

ambassador ma tzu-ching arrived here on august 14.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hisao Kuroda Makes Report on China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

more than 200 people from the japan-china friendship movement and the japan-china friendship trade circles met in tokyo on august 29 to warmly welcome the return of the delegation of activists of the japanese socialist party led by hisao kuroda after visiting china, according to a tokyo report.

hisao kuroda made a report on the china visit at the meeting, which was warmly received.

kuroda said that during its visit to china, the delegation was given a very cordial welcome. both sides have enthusiastically expressed the determination to strengthen their militant solidarity.

kuroda said that the chinese people are successfully carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution and are now seriously carrying out the struggle-criticism-

transformation. never before has mao tsetung thought found its way so extensively and deep into the hearts of the 700 million chinese people, changing their mental outlook. thanks to the initiative and creativeness displayed by the chinese people, socialist construction in china is advancing by leaps and bounds.

kuroda stressed that china is now the strongest bulwark of revolutionary struggle in the whole world. with the development of the world's revolutionary situation, china's international position is daily enhanced. he said that members of the delegation realized this from what they saw and felt.

kuroda went on: in response to the solemn call made by chairman mao on may 20 -- "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" -- the chinese people understand the proletarian internationalist duty they shoulder and are actively making efforts to fulfill it.

referring to his meeting with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and other foreign friends in peking, he stressed: through this visit, we have further strengthened the solidarity of the japanese people with the people of other asian countries in the powerful united front.

he pointed out that u.s. imperialism is rearming japan and fostering and developing japanese militarism in accordance with its asia strategy. as a matter of fact, japanese militarism, with the support of u.s. imperialism, has already revived and has been put into the orbit of nixon's policy of "making asians fight asians". japanese militarism is u.s. imperialism's gendarme in asia and the most dangerous force of aggression against asia. today, the japanese people are struggling against u.s. imperialism, the sato government and japanese militarism and for smashing their vicious scheme of unleashing a war of aggression against asia. we japanese people will never allow their aggressive plot to come to pass.

kuroda emphatically pointed out that henceforth, the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism must be integrated with the struggle of the people of other asian countries against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. a broad united front must be formed before the struggle can be carried out effectively.

kuroda said that it can be seen from the current situation that u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are the most ferocious enemies of the japanese people. to defeat these two enemies, it is necessary to unite the broad masses of the people and form an extensive united front.

kuroda pointed out that the japan-china friendship movement is an important part of this front. efforts should be made to realize the great unity of the japan-china friendship movement in the spirit of seeking common ground on major problems while reserving minor differences.

at the meeting, kuroda also related the statement he made in peking on august 20 opposing the four enemies, u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the miyamoto revisionist clique.

Kozo Sasaki Makes Report on China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

the friendship delegation led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of japan's socialist party, which returned home recently after visiting china held a report meeting in tokyo yesterday on the visit.

more than 100 representatives of various circles including trade unions and peasant unions attended the meeting, according to the toho news agency.

in his report, sasaki called for the formation of a broader united front of the japanese people for promoting japan-china friendship and for restoring diplomatic relations between japan and china and against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. he said that through the recent visit to china he became firmly convinced that the asian united front against u.s. imperialism is sure to be crowned with victory. to force the sato government to give up the policy of hostility towards china, he went on, it is necessary to form a broader united front and at the same time to unfold a large-scale people's movement so as to bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china. he pointed out that the principles of the people's movement should be: one, support the united front against u.s. imperialism; two, oppose the revival of japanese militarism; three, smash the japan-u.s. "security" system; and four, overthrow u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government and their followers.

Kihachiro Kimura Makes Report on China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

kihachiro kimura, deputy leader of the friendship delegation led by kozo sasaki which has recently concluded a visit to china, diet member of the japanese socialist party and well-known economist, made a report in tokyo yesterday on the visit to china to personages from the socialist party and various circles working for japan-china friendship, according to a report from tokyo. he warmly praised the tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction gained by the 700 million chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's great policy of self-reliance and arduous struggles.

kimura said: "i visited new china in 1953. during the recent visit i saw with my own eyes china's phenomenal progress in the intervening years."

he said with deep emotion that the situation in china is completely different from that in japan. in japan, prices have gone up at an average rate of six per cent every year since 1960. inflation is unbridled. but in china, prices were stable in the 20-odd years since the founding of the people's republic. this is really a miracle. in japan, the people are weighed down with income tax. but in china there is no such tax and that country never increases the burden of the people. in japan, the living environment is badly polluted. but in peking, the air is fresh, the sky is clear and blue, the streets are lined with trees and there is no pollution whatsoever. all these achievements have been scored by the chinese people through strenuous efforts.

kimura said that the chinese people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, have repaid all foreign debts. there are no internal debts in china which has become the only country in the world that has neither external nor internal debts. china's r.m.b. is the most stable currency in the world.

kimura also warmly praised the progress in china's countryside. he said that during the recent visit, he felt in particular the tremendous changes that took place in china's countryside. in the past eight years, the chinese people have continuously overcome natural calamities and reaped bumper harvests successively. this fully manifested the greatness of mao tsetung thought and is the fruit of the spirit of self-reliance. in the countryside today, the people not only have sufficient food and clothing, but have also made great progress in culture and public health. broadcasting is developing more and more extensively. "barefoot" doctors are being trained everywhere, offering great convenience to the people.

he said: what i saw and heard in china has enabled me to understand the profound significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. i have come to understand that only the repudiation of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the complete implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line could have brought about the present flourishing situation in china.

kimura's report deeply attracted and was warmly received by the audience.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 1, 1970)

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here today warmly welcoming the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea which has returned to korea after a successful visit to china. the delegation was led by general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its head and colonel general kim chol man, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its deputy head.

the banquet was attended by comrade pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea; comrade ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; colonel general chi byong hak, vice-minister of national defence; and responsible members of various departments concerned.

comrade chen chien-wu, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

ambassador li yun-chuan and chief of general staff o jin u spoke at the banquet.

at the banquet the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples and armies, to the health of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the banquet proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen Gives Grand National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a grand reception here this evening on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n. founded personally by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh.

chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms in the fight against imperialism attended the reception upon invitation. they happily gathered with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to celebrate this glorious festival of historic significance.

attending the reception on invitation were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades were present at the reception.

also present at the reception on invitation were:

jusuf adjitorop, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; and

thakin pe tint, member of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma.

the national flags of viet nam and china were hung in the reception hall. when samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, premier chou en-lai, ambassador ngo thuyen and vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association ton quang phiet entered the hall, they were given a prolonged warm applause and the band struck up music of welcome. the entire hall was a revolutionary scene of unity of the vietnamese, cambodian and chinese peoples in struggle.

at the beginning of the reception, the band played the national anthems of china and viet nam. ambassador ngo thuyen and premier chou en-lai delivered speeches permeated with revolutionary spirit (full texts released separately). both speeches aroused thunderous applause.

the reception was filled with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. chinese, vietnamese and cambodian comrades-in-arms engaged in cordial conversations. they repeatedly raised glasses in warm celebration of the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the great victory of the cambodian and laotian peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the daily consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos. the band played vietnamese and chinese revolutionary songs.

present at the reception were also:

prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, children of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia dr. ngo hou and madame ngo hou, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, huot sambath and madame huot sambath, and keat chhon.

also attending the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen, chi fang and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including fang yi, yen chung-chuan, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, tien wei-hsin, wang hsi-ke, chou jen-chieh, chang chien-kun, chung hui, li chia-yi, wu hung, hsiao chun-hsien, lung chen-piao, chang yun-lung, chung hui-kun, tung chao, shen chien, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, niu shu-shen, chou hung-po, chou yung, chen jui-ting, shih tzu-tsai, ku kuang-shan, yang chieh, kuo lu, yu hsia, shen kuang, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, tsao lu, chen wei-chi, wang yi-chih, liang chi-chou, chien cheng-ying, yuan pao-hua, huang sheng-chen, li ta-tung, miao shu-sen, tseng wei, fan tzu-yu, chao fa-sheng, chou kang-min, liu yu-fa, sun hsiao-feng, wang su, yang tien-kuei, lin tse-sheng, chai chun-chia, fan chiu-szu, chiao pei-hsin, li shu-jung, liang chang-wu, ting hsi-lin, tsao cheng, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, chih chun, chen wen-chun, lu ying and ma jen-hui.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the reception.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech at the Reception in Celebration of 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by ambassador ngo thuyen at the reception he gave in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected chinese party and state leading comrades,

ambassador nguyen van quang,

ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives,

comrades and friends,

first of all, i wish to thank the chinese party and state leading comrades, the distinguished cambodian guests, other foreign guests, their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives and all of you, comrades and friends, for having come to attend this reception in honour of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of our country.

25 years ago, on september 2, 1945 the democratic republic of vietnam, the first people's democratic state in southeast asia, came into being. that was the brilliant result of the staunch and persistent struggle which the vietnamese people had waged for almost a century, especially since 1930, when the vietnamese revolution was put under the leadership of the indochinese communist party, now the viet nam workers' party, with president ho chi minh as its founder and educator.

in the last 25 years, the vietnamese people have gone through a great historic period of hard and fierce struggle but full of glorious victories. imbued with the spirit "we would rather endure any sacrifice than lose our independence and be slaves", the vietnamese people ended their 9-year-long resistance war by the resounding victory at dien bien phu. the 1954 geneva agreements confirmed the victory of the vietnamese people and solemnly recognized their fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

not reconciled with their defeats and in a plot to carry out their neo-colonialist policy in south viet nam, the u.s. imperialists brazenly sabotaged the geneva agreements, set up the ngo dinh diem puppet administration, sabotaged the reunification of viet nam in an attempt to turn south viet nam

into their neo-colony and a military base to attack the north and stamp out the national liberation movement.

as their neo-colonialist policy went bankrupt, the u.s. imperialists first launched the "special war" and then the "local war". they brought in south viet nam over 500,000 u.s. expeditionary troops equipped with modern weapons, dumped on the south viet nam battlefield nearly 10 million tons of bombs, spent over 100 billion dollars and escalated the war one rung after another.

but they have sustained repeated setbacks. the more they intensified the war, the heavier their defeats. in contrast, the south vietnamese army and people have become ever stronger through fighting and have won one victory after another. in 1968, with their miraculous and thunder-like offensives in early spring and repeated attacks launched afterwards, the south vietnamese army and people delivered to the u.s. troops ever harder blows, thus forcing them to give up their counter-offensive strategy and fall back completely into the defensive. from 1968 spring up to june 1970, the south vietnamese people and army put out of action 1,505,000 enemy troops including 535,000 u.s. and satellite troops, destroyed a huge quantity of war means: 16,600 aircraft of all types, 42,500 military vehicles including 23,000 tanks and armoured cars, 2,950 warships and combat launches, millions of tons of war materials, bombs, shells and fuel...

growing up in fighting, the south vietnamese army and people, under the clearsighted leadership of the national front for liberation of south vietnam, have made tremendous progress in developing and building their political and military forces, in building the people's power, in building and consolidating the liberated areas.

the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam in june 1969 marked a turning point ushering in a new stage for the revolution in south viet-nam, a stage of achieving still greater victories and proceeding towards total victory.

being heavily defeated in south vietnam, the u.s. imperialists frenziedly unleashed the war of destruction by air and naval forces on an unprecedented scale against the democratic republic of vietnam, an independent, sovereign socialist state. they sent aircraft of all types, including b52 strategic bombers to drop more than one million tons of bombs over north vietnam, mobilized five-sixths of their aircraft-carriers and hundreds of warships to serve the bombardment and shelling of the north. but the result was: over 3,300 u.s. aircraft of all types shot down, thousands of u.s. air pirates killed or captured alive, the u.s. air forces supremacy went bankrupt.

the north, on the contrary, undauntedly went on fulfilling the obligation incumbent on the "great rear area" toward the south vietnam "great front" and at the same time continued to march forward with fresh victories along the socialist road.

in the war flames, the defence forces of the north became much stronger, agricultural production kept on developing, agricultural productive cooperatives continued their consolidation, central industries were decentralized to maintain production, more than one thousand local industrial establishments of medium and small sizes were newly built, communication arteries kept on running, communication network was largely widened, the transport volume grew bigger, educational, health, cultural services continued to develop. our people's

living conditions have somewhat been improved. everybody has enough food and clothing, the sick has medicines and the children have their schools.

in the last 25 years, while fighting to defeat imperialist aggressors and building a new life, the democratic republic of vietnam has brilliantly demonstrated the superiority and strength of its socialist regime and brought into full play its role in the revolutionary cause of the people of the whole country.

in a position of defeat and passivity the u.s. imperialists were forced to stop unconditionally the bombing and shelling against the territory of the democratic republic of vietnam, hold the paris 4 party-conference on vietnam and declare a partial withdrawal of u.s. troops from south vietnam. but the u.s. imperialists have come to the conference not with an aim to seeking a peaceful solution for the vietnam problem. they have obstinately avoided discussing the 10 point overall solution put forth by the national front for liberation of south viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam, two essential points of which are: the rapid, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the u.s. and satellite troops from south vietnam and the formation of a provisional coalition government in south viet nam with a view to organizing free and democratic elections and setting up a coalition government in south viet nam. they have withdrawn piecemeal their troops to fool public opinion. at the same time they are feverishly carrying out their "pacification strategy", herding the people into concentration camps, clinging on the thieu-ky-khiem puppet administration and beefing up the puppet army in an attempt to prolong the war of aggression and perpetuate its occupation of south vietnam so as to keep vietnam divided. the u.s. plan of vietnamizing the war has initially met with ignominious defeats. u.s. casualties keep on increasing, the puppet administration and army are rotten and inefficient. the anti-war movement inside the united states and right in the u.s. armed forces is developing day by day.

the u.s. imperialists' defeats are quite obvious, however the nixon clique is still very obstinate. they have venturously and riskily enlarged the "sepcial war" in laos and used the traitors lon nol-sirik matak to stage the coup d'etat on march 18, 1970 in cambodia against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, liquidating the independence and neutrality of cambodia in an attempt to turn that country into a u.s. neo-colony and sabotage the long standing militant friendship and solidarity among the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples, in their plot to realize the so-called "nixon doctrine" of making indochinese fight indochinese.

who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind exclamation

the heavy blows delivered to the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys in laos since the 1969 dry season, especially those delivered at the plain of jars, xieng khoang by the laotian army and people under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong have destroyed the enemy's illusion in victory in his "special war".

in cambodia, the united states imperialists had to send in their own troops and the saigon puppet troops to the rescue of the traitorous lon nol clique but they have suffered ignominious defeats. within a short period of time, under the correct leadership of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the royal government of national union of cambodia,

the cambodian people who have risen up as one man in the armed struggle and under other forms of resistance against the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique, have wiped out and disintegrated nearly a hundred thousand u.s. and puppet troops, liberated more than two-thirds of the country. drowned in the raging sea of people's war waged by the indochinese people, the u.s. imperialists are being condemned by the progressive american and world public opinion. never before have the u.s. imperialists sustained such ignominious defeats in all fields as at present.

the vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the khmer people, fully support the five-point statement of march 23, 1970 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the political programme of the national united front of kampuchea.

the vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the laotian people, fully support the solution of five points put forth by the laotian patriotic front for the peaceful settlement of the problem of laos on the basis of the 1962 geneva agreement on laos and in the light of the realities of the present situation in that country.

the nixon administration which is struggling desperately in a position of defeat and weakness in indochina will still resort to many evil schemes of farcical peace in an attempt to extricate itself from its inevitable defeat.

so long as the u.s. imperialists refuse to send home speedily, completely and unconditionally the u.s. expeditionary troops, refuse to recognize the fundamental national rights of the s.v.n., laotian and cambodian peoples, the vietnamese people, together with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples, will go on fighting to smash all the wicked schemes of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, thus carrying out thoroughly the joint statement of the indochinese peoples' summit conference held in april 1970.

comrades and friends,

vietnam and china are two neighbours closely related as lips and teeth. the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries forged by the vietnam workers' party and the communist party of china, by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung are those between class brothers having a common enemy, between comrades standing in the same fighting trenches in the struggle against imperialism and their henchmen, for national independence and socialism.

president ho chi minh, the beloved and venerated leader of the vietnamese people, the close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, has rightly said:

"profound is the friendship between vietnam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

the victories achieved by the vietnamese people in the cause of their national liberation and socialist construction are inseparable from the fraternal chinese people's support. at the time when the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation is developing into a new stage, chairman mao on may 20, 1970 issued a statement solemnly supporting the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression. over 400 million chinese people went down the streets to take part in mammoth demonstrations

supporting this statement and expressing their determination to support the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression till final victory. these events constituted a great inspiration and a powerful support for the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples and the world's peoples struggling against u.s. imperialism, and a heavy blow at the u.s. imperialists' scheme to intensify their war of aggression against indochina.

the fraternal chinese people have been correctly carrying out chairman mao's teaching:

"the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

on this occasion, i wish, on behalf of the vietnam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of vietnam and the vietnamese people, to express our sincere gratitude to respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government and the fraternal people of china for this tremendous, all-sided, precious, in time and effective support.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people in revolution and production. under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by beloved and respected chairman mao, after overthrowing the rule of imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism and founding the people's republic of china, the chinese people have rapidly turned the former semi-colonial, semi-feudal china into a mighty socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defense and advanced science and technology. they have achieved many great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the people's republic of china always holds aloft the banner against imperialism headed by american imperialism, firmly supports and helps the peoples struggling for independence and freedom, thus making an important contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, fostering the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism all over the world.

comrades and friends,

the just struggle of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression which is an important component part of the world's peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, has enjoyed the warm sympathy and strong support from the world's peoples.

the vietnamese people are extremely grateful to the governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the nationalist countries, the peace and justice-loving peoples including the progressive american people for this sympathy and support. for the sacred cause of the liberation of our fatherland, for the fulfilment of our obligations to the peoples struggling against u.s. imperialism, the vietnamese people are determined to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors.

the vietnamese people will always do their best to enhance the friendship and solidarity with the brotherly

socialist countries, with the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's struggle for the recovery of taiwan, the inseparable territory of the people's republic of china; support the korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression for the liberation of south korea and the reunification of korea; support the cuban people's staunch struggle to smash the u.s. imperialists' schemes to encroach upon the security and sovereignty of the republic of cuba; support the german people in their struggle to demand the west german government recognize "de jure" the german democratic republic and its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

the vietnamese people firmly support the afro-asian and latin american peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, for independence, freedom; support the palestinian and other arab peoples' struggle for their fundamental national rights, against the israeli aggressors, henchmen of the u.s. imperialists, against all the u.s. imperialists' schemes to sow discord among the arab countries and liquidate the palestinian people's liberation struggle.

the vietnamese people resolutely support the american people in their struggle against the u.s. war of aggression in vietnam, against racism, for peace and their legitimate interests; firmly support the world's peoples' struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

comrades and friends,

a quarter of a century has just elapsed. the democratic republic of vietnam has been strengthened in all fields. our struggle against u.s. aggression for national salvation has achieved great victories. our revolutionary duties, however, are still heavy and hard. we are determined to give proof of our firm revolutionary will, our industriousness and our creative labour to build and strengthen the socialist north in all respests, for the sacred cause of the liberation of the south and peaceful reunification of the country and for the fulfilment of our internationalist duties towards our indochinese neighbours and world's peoples.

we are determined to implement correctly president ho chi minh's sacred testament:

"the war of resistance against u.s. aggression may drag on. our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the u.s. aggressors till final victory".

with the world's peoples' sympathy and support, with the iron-like determination of our entire people, we are resolved to fight on perseveringly and are certain that total victory shall be ours.

once again, i wish to thank our distinguished guests, our comrades and friends for their presence at this reception.

finally, i propose a toast:

- to the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between our two parties and peoples exclamation

- to more brilliant achievements of the fraternal chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction exclamation

- to the great victories of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation exclamation

- to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, the great friend of the vietnamese people. may we wish him a long life exclamation

- to the health of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk exclamation

- to the health of vice-chairman lin piao exclamation

- to the health of premier chou en-lai exclamation

- to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth exclamation

- to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien exclamation

- to the health of chinese party and state leading comrades exclamation

- to the health of their excellencies ambassadors, charges d'affaires and their wives exclamation

- to the health of other distinguished foreign guests exclamation

- to the health of all of you, comrades and friends, present here today exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Reception Given by Ambassador Ngo Thuyen in Celebration of 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Viet nam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the reception given by ambassador ngo thuyen in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

respected head of state of cambodia samdech sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme. penn nouth,

comrades and friends,

today is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. we are very happy to gather here with our vietnamese comrades in joint celebration of this historic festival. on behalf on the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government, i extend the warmest congratulations and highest

tribute to the heroic vietnamese people, viet nam workers' party and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, who are fighting at the front of resistance against u.s. aggression.

the democratic republic of viet nam is a socialist country personally founded by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. born amidst the tempestuous storms of revolution and developing and growing stronger in the raging flames of revolutionary wars, she has traversed a brilliant course of battle.

over the past 25 years, the imperialists have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the vietnamese people, and the vietnamese people have continuously waged revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. particularly in the last decade and more, u.s. imperialism has mustered over one million u.s. and puppet troops and vassal troops, used all lethal weapons except atom bombs and launched frantic attacks on the vietnamese people. persevering in a protracted people's war, the vietnamese people with unparalleled heroism have badly defeated u.s. imperialism -- the most ferocious imperialism in the contemporary world -- and won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the revolutionary situation in indo-china has never before been so fine as it is now. the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia has further aroused the boundless indignation and strong resistance of the three indo-chinese peoples, and the flames of people's war are raging with increasing vigour throughout indo-china. holding aloft the militant banner of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos have formed a powerful united front against u.s. imperialism and, supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have mounted fierce attacks on the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and won one brilliant victory after another on the vast battlefields. the vietnamese people are growing ever stronger through the fight, and u.s. imperialism's plan of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam has been further frustrated. the laotian people have repeatedly defeated the enemy's attacks, and the liberated areas are being expanded day by day. under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of kampuchea, the cambodian people have within the short space of a few months wiped out great numbers of enemy effectives and liberated large tracts of territory. a completely new situation has emerged in the indo-chinese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the great victories of the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and given a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggles of the american people and the people of the whole world, constituting important contributions to the struggles of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. the chinese people express high respects and boundless admiration for the three heroic indo-chinese peoples.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." the great victory of the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has eloquently borne out chairman mao's brilliant conclusion.

u.s. imperialism has landed itself in an unprecedentedly grave predicament in indo-china and is putting up a death-bed struggle. u.s. imperialism continues to hang on in south viet nam and refuses to get out and is driving south vietnamese and thai puppet troops to invade cambodia and laos on a massive scale. furthermore, u.s. imperialism has recently sent out people to run hither and thither to placate its vassals and collect cannon-fodder, trying hard to knock together a counter-revolutionary military alliance including its puppets in saigon, phnom penh, bangkok, seoul, etc., and is stepping up its efforts to use japanese militarism in serving its war of aggression in indo-china. at the same time, u.s. imperialism with the coordination of its collaborator is feverishly practising political deception and contriving peace talk schemes, in a vain attempt to put out the raging revolutionary flames of the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. however, the three indo-chinese peoples are peoples who have been tempered in long revolutionary struggles and who have rich experience in dealing with imperialism. we believe that no matter what military adventures u.s. imperialism may embark on and what plots and intrigues it may resort to, it will inevitably meet with ignominious failure.

the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh pointed out, "we love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. for independence and freedom, the vietnamese people are determined to fight the u.s. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be." the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia will certainly win victory in their just war against aggression. the sacred goal of the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will certainly be attained.

comrades and friends,

a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism has now emerged throughout the world, from indo-china to the middle east, from asia, africa and latin america to europe, north america and oceania. the international situation has become increasingly favourable to the revolutionary peoples and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its followers. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people of the world. the people of the whole world, uniting together and persevering in struggle, will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

china and viet nam are close fraternal neighbours. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades and brothers standing at the same front. such unity and friendship of ours are based on proletarian internationalism and forged and developed in the long struggles against our common enemies, and no force can sabotage them. the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a powerful encouragement and support to the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people unswervingly give firm support to the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as to all the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos exclamation

in conclusion, i request you to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victory of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the three indo-chinese peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the three indo-chinese peoples,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrades le duan, truong chinh and pham van dong,

to the health of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

to the health of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of the other distinguished guests,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Salutes Heroic Vietnamese People Standing in Forefront of Anti-US Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "salute the heroic vietnamese people standing in the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle", celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the editorial reads in full as follows:

the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam has come amidst the songs of triumph of the three indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with feelings of brotherly amity, the chinese people warmly congratulate the vietnamese people on this splendid festival and extend a militant salute to the heroic vietnamese people standing in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the vietnamese people is a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. under the leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people won the victory of the august revolution in 1945 after a protracted and strenuous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and founded the democratic republic of viet nam on september 2 of the same year. after that, the vietnamese people fought another 9 years

of anti-french war and drove the french colonial troops out of the soil of viet nam. in the past ten years or so, the vietnamese people have badly battered the u.s. aggressors on their soil. in order to win complete national liberation, the vietnamese people have been waging revolutionary wars to defeat the wars of aggression launched by imperialism, defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, thus adding a glorious page to the history of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples in the east.

during the past 25 years since the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, the heroic vietnamese people have been advancing courageously in the raging flames of revolutionary wars and have brought about earth-shaking changes in the outlook of their fatherland. immediately after the anti-french war, the people in north viet nam began to transform and develop their national economy. since u.s. imperialism brazenly expanded the war of aggression to north viet nam in august, 1964, the north vietnamese people led by the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have heroically resisted the u.s. aggressor gangsters and at the same time, persisting in self-reliance and hard struggle, actively developed industrial and agricultural production. during the severe war years, the cause of socialist economic construction in north viet nam has still been developing while the defence capacities of north viet nam have steadily increased in the great struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. today the democratic republic of viet nam has become more powerful than ever before.

under very difficult conditions, the south vietnamese people have persevered in protracted people's war, resisted over one million u.s., puppet and satellite troops, smashed repeated attacks launched by the u.s. aggressor troops, and won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

this truth has been borne out by the victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the victories won by the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. the present revolutionary situation in the whole indo-china is excellent. the cambodian patriotic army and people have liberated two thirds of their soil from u.s. imperialism and its lackeys; the south vietnamese and laotian peoples have also won repeated victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. supporting and assisting each other in a joint fight, the closely united three indo-chinese peoples have formed a powerful united front against u.s. imperialist aggression. the victorious development of their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has greatly propelled the anti-u.s. struggles throughout the world.

however, u.s. imperialism, not reconciled to its defeat, is still putting up a death-bed struggle by playing with its

counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more intensely. while stepping up and expanding its war of aggression, the nixon administration is energetically pressing forward with its so-called "troop withdrawal" and other frauds in a vain attempt to extinguish the raging flames of the vietnamese and other indo-chinese people's revolutionary struggles.

the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh pointed out: "our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories" and "as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away." we believe that following president ho chi minh's teachings, the vietnamese people, persisting in a protracted war, maintaining independence and keeping initiative in their own hands, persevering in self-reliance, and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", are bound to smash all kinds of schemes and machinations of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance, and drive all the u.s. aggressors out of the soil of viet nam.

china and viet nam are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. in the long-term revolutionary struggle our two peoples have always been supporting and assisting each other. the great friendship and militant solidarity of our two peoples have weathered tests in the fierce storms. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the 700 million chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution will, as always, resolutely support the vietnamese people in carrying their great war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till final victory.

US

Awakening of American National Minorities

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

the "people's daily" today published an article entitled "the awakening of the american national minorities", written by lu chun-hung, a red guard in the panchin reclamation area, liaoning province:

from the very depths of the prison for the american people of various nationalities -- the united states, came indignant, earth-shaking roars. along with the daily upsurge of the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the american-indians, mexican-americans and puerto ricans have risen in revolt one after another. this is an important symbol of the further awakening of the american people.

like the afro-americans, the minority nationalities in the united states such as mentioned above are suffering from the cruelest exploitation and oppression. in los angeles, the rate of t.b. and of infant mortality among the mexican-americans are the highest in the country. their unemployment rate doubles that of the whites. the reactionary u.s. ruling circles kill mexican-american youth like game. the american-indians are in a particularly miserable state. as a result

of the homicidal racial policy pursued by the reactionary u.s. authorities, the population of the american-indians has decreased from 1,000,000 to 600,000.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "racial discrimination in the united states is a product of the colonialist and imperialist system. the contradiction between the black masses in the united states and u.s. ruling circles is a class contradiction." so is the contradiction between the american minority nationalities and the u.s. ruling circles. with the daily decline of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles are intensifying oppression and exploitation of the minority nationalities, thus sharpening this contradiction more and more. however, wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. the upsurge of the struggle of american minority nationalities is a proof of this law of history.

at present, the struggle of the minority nationalities in the united states has reached a completely new stage. mexican-american farm workers in the grape plantations in california have persevered in their strike for five years. on november 20, 1969, more than 150 american-indians representing the 20 indian tribes in the united states occupied the alcatraz island in san francisco bay which used to belong to them, and have remained there ever since. all this shows an enormous rise in the political consciousness of the american national minorities. still more noteworthy is the fact that instead of confining their struggle to striving for freedom and human rights, they have directed its spearhead at the reactionary internal and external policies of u.s. imperialism. when nixon flagrantly ordered the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia to expand the war of aggression against indo-china on april 30, they, like the broad masses of other american people, courageously plunged into a revolutionary mass movement against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war, voicing vigorous support for the just struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples. they have realized that the foreign policy pursued by u.s. imperialism is a continuation of its domestic policy and that the reactionary system of capital-imperialism is the root-cause of their hardship and poverty. only by overthrowing the evil rule of u.s. monopoly capital can they achieve genuine emancipation.

in their struggle the afro-americans, mexican-americans, american-indians and puerto ricans have come to see the importance of unity among them, and have therefore tried constantly to strengthen it. militant organizations of the mexican-americans have expressed their determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with their fraternal afro-americans, and their enthusiastic support for a progressive afro-american organization -- the black panther party -- which stands for armed resistance to violent suppression. an american indian in charge of organizational work has pointed out that in order to win victory in the struggle, "we need not only the unity of american-indians but also that among various nationalities." furthermore, the struggle of the afro-americans, mexican-americans, american-indians and puerto ricans enjoys the support of the broad white labouring masses in the country. such a militant unity is of extreme importance to the shaping of a new upsurge in the revolutionary mass movement in the united states.

recently the u.s. reactionary authorities have stepped up their repression of the minority nationalities. the nixon administration has used brute force at will to slaughter the afro-americans and mexican-americans. however, no reactionary in history ever saved himself from doom with a butcher's knife. the atrocities of the nixon administration can only serve to

further awaken the minority nationalities in the united states, who will unite more closely and wage fiercer struggles. so long as the minority nationalities in the united states unite closely with the broad masses of other american people and the revolutionary people of the world in the common struggle, they will certainly win victory, bury u.s. imperialism once and for all and achieve their own emancipation.

Puerto Ricans Demonstrate against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

about 2,000 puerto ricans held a demonstration in the capital of san juan on august 29 in protest against the u.s. naval forces' use of puerto rico's culebra island as a shooting practice ground, according to a report from san juan.

the demonstrators included 200 people from culebra, which lies in the east of the country and is inhabited by more than 700 people. for years u.s. imperialism has forcibly occupied the land as a military base. a recent "motion" presented before the u.s. senate even calls for the removal of the islanders so as to extend the military base. angered beyond measure, the islanders have since the beginning of this year held protest demonstrations and meetings and unfolded a powerful struggle together with people in other parts of puerto rico to drive the u.s. navy out of culebra.

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US AND USSR

Social-Imperialism Is the Accomplice of US Imperialism

by

Shih Hsin

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao, September 8, 1970)

In his May 20 solemn statement Chairman Mao issued this call: "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!"

At that time some people asked: The statement did not mention social-imperialism. How would you look at social-imperialism in this light?

On June 25, the joint editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Red Flag and Chieh-fang-chün Pao, entitled "People of Asia, Unite and Drive the US Aggressors Out of Asia," contains this statement:

"At a time when the people of Asian countries are strengthening their unity in a fierce struggle against US imperialism, there are certain persons who collaborate with US imperialism in evil doings, fraternize with the Japanese reactionaries and even maintain dirty relations with Lon Nol and his like. They are in mortal fear of the Asian people's revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and are doing their utmost to restrict, control and repress it so as to serve US imperialism in its vain effort to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the Asian people. Like US imperialism, these persons are playing the role of teachers by negative example."

Who are these "certain persons"? People in their right mind know who they are.

On August 1, a joint editorial by the same papers and journal, entitled "Heighten Our Vigilance, Defend the Motherland," makes this very clear.

The editorial expresses the stand in explicit terms: "We firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. At the side of the revolutionary people of the world, we will resolutely carry the great struggle against US imperialism and the great struggle against social-imperialism through to the end. US imperialism is bound to be defeated! Social-imperialism is bound to be defeated! The people of the world will assuredly be victorious!"

On September 2, Premier Chou spoke at a reception given by Ambassador Ngo Thuyen in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. He said:

"US imperialism with the coordination of its collaborator is feverishly practicing political deception and contriving peace talk schemes, in a vain attempt to put out the raging revolutionary flames of the Indochinese people's war against US aggression and for national salvation." He also said: "The international situation has become increasingly favorable to the revolutionary peoples and unfavorable to US imperialism and its followers."

Who are US imperialism's "Collaborator" and "followers"?

On the same day, in a speech delivered at the rally of the people of Peking in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien made it clear that US imperialism's "collaborator" and "follower" was social-imperialism. Moreover, he pointed out that social-imperialism was the accomplice of US imperialism.

He said:

"Under the heavy blows of the people of the world, US imperialism is in the grips of serious political and economic crises and is finding the going tougher and tougher. Social-imperialism, an accomplice of US imperialism, is likewise beset with troubles both at home and abroad. However, they are not reconciled to their defeat. They are stepping up their mutual collusion and mutual contention, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the people of various countries and redivide the world. Both in Indochina and the Middle East, they are trying in a thousand and one ways to peddle a so-called "peaceful settlement," contriving Munich plots to sell out the interests of the people. In order to realize their respective wild designs, they are both stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and have been reviving Japanese militarism and West German revanchism as shock troops in their suppression of the people of the world and as pawns in their contention for world hegemony. Working hand in glove with each other, US imperialism and its accomplice are being seen through by more and more people as jackals of the same lair."

Social-imperialism is the accomplice of US imperialism.

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